THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 89. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depend upon a prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposits, and diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings,

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We give in the following table the official and estimated majorities in the various counties, compared with the official majorities at the Gubernatorial election in 1866:—

	1866. Geary.	Clymer.	1867. Williams.	Sharswood.
Adams	......	216	......	392
Allegheny	7716	......	6455	......
Armstrong	680	......	331	......
Beaver	925	......	538	......
Bedford	......	244	......	389
Berks	......	6160	......	5795
Blair	752	......	523	......
Bradford	4043	......	3212	......
Bucks	......	594	......	688
Butler	483	......	277	......
Cambria	......	652	......	952
Cameron	71	......	*58	......
Carbon	......	433	......	485
Centre	......	471	......	683
Chester	2279	......	1898	......
Clarion	......	1037	......	1198
Clearfield	......	1136	......	*1200
Clinton	......	583	......	626
Columbia	......	1618	......	1757
Crawford	1745	......	1383	......
Cumberland	......	537	......	780
Dauphin	1390	......	1401	......
Delaware	1485	......	1059	......
Elk	......	540	......	500
Erie	3280	......	2077	......
Fayette	......	790	......	678
Franklin	193	......	......	189
Fulton	......	280	......	310
Forest	24	......	*25	......
Greene	......	1531	......	1413
Huntingdon	1009	......	751	......
Indiana	2349	......	1741	......
Jefferson	103	......	......	45
Juniata	......	298	......	297
Lancaster	6000	......	5324	......
Lawrence	2150	......	1547	......
Lebanon	1496	......	1124	......
Lehigh	......	1572	......	1634
Luzerne	......	3654	......	2305
Lycoming	......	577	......	753
McKean	168	......	*132	......
Mercer	658	......	521	......
Mifflin	......	110	......	204
Monroe	......	1994	......	1816
Montgomery	......	1056	......	1097
Montour	......	393	......	377
Northampton	......	3011	......	2952
Northumberland	......	468	......	446
Perry	86	......	135	......
Philadelphia	5388	......	......	2487
Pike	......	724	......	*700
Potter	726	......	*700	......
Schuylkill	......	1721	......	1125
Somerset	1203	......	1215	......
Snyder	466	......	431	......
Sullivan	......	325	......	*330
Susquehanna	1448	......	1276	......
Tioga	3163	......	2665	......
Union	704	......	475	......
Venango	917	......	440	......
Warren	1115	......	672	......
Washington	265	......	105	......
Wayne	......	526	......	264
Westmoreland	......	1067	......	1433
Wyoming	......	91	......	*90
York	......	2884	......	2823
Total	54,478 37,300	37,300	38,481	39,100 38,481
Geary's maj	17,178	Sharswood's maj	......	619

Those marked with a star (*) are not official.

PREVIOUS STATE ELECTIONS.

In this connection we present, as a matter of considerable interest, the following figures, which show the results of the State elections in Pennsylvania since the year 1852:—

1852.—Vote for President:—
Scott (Whig) 179,174
Hale (Free Soil) 8,525
.... 187,699
Pierce (Dem.) 198,568
Democratic majority 10,869
Total vote 386,267

1854.—Vote for Governor:—
Pollock (Whig) 204,008
Bigler (Dem.) 167,001
Whig majority 37,007
Total vote 371,009

1855.—Vote for Canal Commissioner:—
Nicholson (Fusion) 149,745
Williamson (Rep.) 7,226
Scattering 7,027
.... 163,998
Plumer (Dem.) 161,281
Opposition majority 2,717
Democratic plurality 11,536
Total vote 325,279

1856.—Vote for President:—
Fremont (Rep.) 148,272
Fillmore (K. N.) 82,202
.... 230,474
Buchanan (Dem.) 230,772
Democratic majority 298
Total vote 461,246

1857.—Vote for Governor:—
Wilmot (Rep.) 146,136
Hazlehurst (K. N.) 28,132
.... 174,268
Packer (Dem.) 188,887
Democratic majority 14,619
Total vote 363,155

1858.—Vote for Judge of Supreme Court:—
Read (opposition of all sorts) 198,117
Porter (Dem.) 171,130
Opposition majority 26,987
Total vote 369,247

1859.—Vote for Auditor-General:—
Keim (Opp.) 182,282
Rowe (Dem.) 163,970
Opposition majority 18,312
Total vote 346,252

1860.—Vote for President:—
Lincoln (Rep.) 268,030
Breck. and Douglas (Fusion) 178,871
Douglas (Dem.) 16,765
Bell (Union) 12,776
.... 208,412
Republican majority 59,618
Total vote 476,442

1861.—There was no State ticket in the field.

1862.—Vote for Auditor-General:—
Cochran (Rep.) 215,616
Slenker (Dem.) 219,140
Democratic majority 3,524
Total vote 434,756

1863.—Vote for Governor:—
Curtin (Rep.) 269,496
Woodward (Dem.) 254,171
Republican majority 15,325
Total vote 523,667

1864.—Vote for President:—
Lincoln (Rep.)—
Home vote 269,679
Army vote 26,712
.... 296,391
McClellan (Dem.)—
Home vote 263,967
Army vote 12,349
.... 276,316
Republican majority 20,075
Total vote 572,707

1865.—Vote for Auditor-General:—
Hartranft (Rep.) 238,400
Davis (Dem.) 215,740
Republican majority 22,660
Total vote 454,140

1866.—Vote for Governor:—
Geary (Rep.) 307,274
Clymer (Dem.) 290,096
Republican majority 17,178
Total vote 597,370

1867.—Majority for Judge of Supreme Court:—
Sharswood (Dem.) 39,101
Williams (Rep.) 38,481
Sharswood's majority 620

Twelfth Congressional District.

OFFICIAL.

Luzerne county, majority for Woodward 1881
Susquehanna county, majority for Ketchum .. 1270
Woodward's majority 611

OHIO.

General Hayes, Republican, Elected Governor by about 2500 Majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11.—General Hayes, Republican, is elected Governor by a majority of about 2500. The official returns are not all in yet.

MR. LINCOLN'S ESTATE.

Inventory of the Estate as Filed by the Administrator in Sangamon County, Illinois.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Oct. 9.

We have deemed the publication of the inventory of the estate of Mr. Lincoln, as filed by Judge Davis, the administrator, in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Sangamon county, would not only not be out of place, but would be the easiest and surest way of placing the facts before the public. We therefore give it below. It was filed on the 29th of November, 1866, by "N. W. Matheny, Clerk," and recorded in Book 4 of Inventories, page 70:—

Inventory of the estate of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, so far as the same has come to my knowledge. DAVID DAVIS, Administrator.

In registered bonds bearing 6 per cent. payable in coin	$57,000·00
In temporary loan bearing 6 per cent. in currency	2,781·04
In Treasury warrants, issued to him for salary, and not paid, as follows:—	
No. 554	1,981·67
No. 828	1,981·67
No. 906	1,976·22
No. 1217	1,981·67
Draft of National Bank of Springfield	133·00
Balance of salary received from the Treasurer of the United States	847·83
Claims against Robert Irwin, of Springfield, which Mr. Condell paid	9,044·41
Balance in hands of Riggs, banker, at Washington	1,373·53
Balance in hands of First National Bank, Washington	381·66
Total	$79,482·70

This sum is all invested in United States securities bearing interest. Also, the following:—

N. B. Judd's note, dated Sept. 1, 1859, bearing 10 per cent interest for	$3,000·00
Thomas J. Turner (Freeport), July, 1858, due November 1, 1858; interest 10 per cent	400·00
A. & J. Haines (Pekin), two notes for $200 each, one due October 15, 1865, the other January 1, 1859	400·00
With the following credits:—February 15, 1859, $50; May 2, 1859, $50; July 14, 1859, $100; September 12, 1859, $59; August 13, 1860, $50.	
M. B. Church (Springfield), November 5, 1864, at five months, given at Washington	260·00
James H. & J. S. McDaniel (Sangamon county), April 23, 1863, one day, 10 per cent. interest	250·00
Golden Patterson (Vermilion county), April 25, 1859, due one year after date	60·00
Milton Davis (Vermilion county,) November 7, 1857, due December 25, 1857, 10 per cent., with credit of $30, March 28, 1859	50·00
John P. Mercer (Shelbyville), May 25, 1852	7·69

REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. Lincoln's homestead in Springfield, Ill., on lot 5 and part of lot 7, in block 10, E. Iles' addition to Springfield.

Lot 3, in block 19, town of Lincoln, Logan county, Ill.

REAL ESTATE IN IOWA.

Crawford county, Iowa—120 acres east half, northeast and northwest, northeast, section 18, town 84, range 39.

Tama county—40 acres, description not recollected. Certificate of entry in hands of C. H. Moore, of Clinton, De Witt county, Ill.

DAVID DAVIS, Administrator, etc.

The following is a transcript of the oath filed by Judge Davis upon taking out letters of administration:—

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY.—David Davis, being duly sworn, deposes and says that Abraham Lincoln, late of the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, is dead, and that he died on or about the 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, intestate, as it is said, and that his estate will probably amount to the sum of $85,000; that the said Abraham Lincoln left at the time of his decease Mary Lincoln, his widow, and Robert T. Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln, his children.
(Signed) DAVID DAVIS.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of June A. D. 1865.
(Signed) N. W. MATHENY, Clerk.

The above figures speak for themselves. To be added to them, however, is the $25,000 which was appropriated by the last Congress on account of Mr. Lincoln's salary, making altogether the total value of the personal estate to be about one hundred and ten thousand dollars, to say nothing of the real estate described in the schedule above. So that the statement made in the *World* that Mr. Lincoln saved nothing and left nothing from his salary, and that Mrs. Lincoln has no resources but what remain from the appropriations of Congress, $22,000, and the rents of the homestead, returning altogether but $1700 per year, cannot possibly be true. That Mr. Lincoln did not leave his family wealthy is very evident, but no one, in view of the above inventory, will say that they are in the deplorable condition of "want" and "destitution," in regard to which the public has with so much astonishment just been informed.

We say this much, not for the purpose of preventing "personal contributions" from being made to Mrs. Lincoln, if she desires them, much less to deter Congress from making a further appropriation for her support, which we should be glad to have it do; but simply in order that the people of the nation may not suppose Mrs. Lincoln is in anything like destitute circumstances. Her income may not be sufficient to meet all her wants and necessities, but it is certainly large enough to maintain her at least as comfortably as she lived before going to Washington.

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE.

A Showman Offers $13,000 for the Lot—He Wants to Exhibit the Dresses and Jewelry in Europe—Mr. Wakeman Gone to Chicago.

Although the weather yesterday was very unfavorable for what is technically known in dry goods circles as the "fancy trade," yet quite a number of people visited Mr. Brady's showroom, on Broadway, where Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe is exhibited for sale. Few purchases, however, were made, the majority of the visitors having come rather to gratify a troublesome curiosity than to buy, and a great many of the gems and jewels, and all the womankind attire, yet remain.

One lady drove up in a magnificent carriage, with richly caparisoned horses, and coachman in livery, and asked to see Mr. Brady. On being pointed out that gentleman, she rushes up to him impetuously, and said to him in haughty tones:—"Sir, I am a friend of Mrs. Lincoln, and desire to see her immediately."

"I am sorry, madam, I am unable to gratify your wishes, as Mrs. Lincoln is not to be seen immediately."

"But, sir, I am her friend, and I desire you to give me a pass to see her; the sale of these goods, sir, is an indelible disgrace to the country."

"I agree with you, madam; the only pass I can give is to buy you a ticket to Chicago, where Mrs. Lincoln is at present; but you must excuse me if I decline to do so, and, as you say you are a friend of Mrs. Lincoln, you cannot show your friendship in a more substantial way than by making a purchase."

This suggestion was not acted upon, from the fact that this lady merely wished to see Mrs. Lincoln for the purpose of giving her some "good advice."

Of course this fashionable lady, so full of lip benevolence, and who was so desirous of seeing and giving her dear friend Mrs. Lincoln some "good advice," declined making purchases, but was loud in expressing "how shocked she was that such an exposure should be made," to all of which Mr. Brady assented, but was careful to conclude his remarks with the refrain—"Yes, and as you *say* you are a friend of Mrs. Lincoln, you can prove your friendship by making purchases." But, *mirabile dictu*, this benevolent dame did not heed the drift of these remarks, and kept regretting in a sort of serio-comic strain of mental agony, "Oh, I'm so distressed to think that Mrs. Lincoln should do this; why the whole of Europe will be talking about it, and I have some relatives moving in the highest circles of London and Paris, and I know how mortified they will feel."

"Yes, madam," replied Mr. Brady; "and if I were not actuated by more than pecuniary motives, I could have sold the whole of this wardrobe for $13,000 to a showman who desires to exhibit them in Europe; in fact, I have had two offers of this kind, but Mrs. Lincoln is not desirous of giving this matter any more publicity, on account of her son, who is very sensitive on the subject, and wishes to get the affair over as soon as possible."

This was too much of piling a mountain on a mountain for the refined feelings of this benevolent lady, and she marched off indignantly in a volley of anathemas against the crime of being poor, to give place to another female who was equally troublesome and objectionable, and who gave plenty of pity, but no purse. Shortly after this episode a gentleman entered and thus addressed the proprietor:—"Mr. Brady, I thought you said Surveyor Wakeman was coming up to see the goods, and make some purchases; has he been here? Pshaw! he's nothing but a radical politician. He told Mrs. Lincoln's agent that he would come up and make a purchase the first day he called upon him. 'Oh, yes, he said, 'certainly, certainly,' I shall come by all means, I should never think of permitting Mrs Lincoln to be refused such a small favor; I will be sure to come up this afternoon." But he didn't come. The agent saw him the next day. "Oh, how are you?" he said; "I am sorry I couldn't get up yesterday; you may expect me this afternoon," But he didn't come. A few days ago the agent met him again. He was equally affable and equally profuse of promises, and declared that he would be up that very afternoon. But he didn't come. Then followed the publication of Mrs. Lincoln's letters.

"Well, didn't he come up then?" "No, he has gone to Chicago." (This was said insinuatingly, as if to infer that the letter and Mr. Wakeman's trip to Chicago had some mysterious connection.) Then followed a confab from the disjointed words heard here, and then it was evident that Mr. Wakeman is not desirous of having any more letters published, and would seem to be desirous of creeping out of the "unpleasant affair" by having an interview with Mrs. Lincoln. Several artists from illustrated papers called yesterday and made sketches, and Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe and its story will inevitably be rendered as public as the pen and press can make it.—*N. Y. World.*

CONNECTICUT.

The Barnum Election Case.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says that the sub-Committee of the House Committee on Elections, composed of Messrs. Dawes, Poland, and Chanler, charged with investigation of alleged frauds in the election of William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, met at Bridgeport, in that State, on the 1st instant.

The witnesses examined by the committee swore positively to having been offered money, in sums of fifty and one hundred dollars, by Mr. Barnum personally, for their votes. The most important witnesses in the case were either out of town or refused to answer the summons sent them, and it is the opinion of a majority of the committee that these witnesses were hired to absent themselves. The Convention meet again in Falls Village, Barnum's town, on the 15th instant, when they propose to compel attendance of refractory witnesses.

Ex-President Pierce on the Elections.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce was serenaded in Concord, N. H., on Wednesday night, by the Democrats who were rejoicing over the election returns. Halting in front of his residence, the crowd gave three cheers for Pennsylvania, three for Ohio, and three for General Pierce. The ex-President appeared at the door and was enthusiastically cheered, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." As soon as the music stopped ex-President Pierce spoke as follows:—

"It has been so long your part and mine, my friends and neighbors, to breast and smile back defiance at what we have believed to be the torrent of evil, that one hardly knows how to receive notes of triumph. I am free to confess, however, that the results which you have come to announce are not a surprise to me. There have been mutterings, and some distinct enunciations, which proclaimed them pretty significantly to my mind.

Not the least of these was the encouragement and hope which came down to us from our neighboring State—*Montagne Verte*—a noble State, represented by high men for years—Judge Collamer, Governor Foot, Hiland Hall, and others of like stamp. Then came the 18,000 fresh votes from Maine, speaking encouragement and hope. Then Montana—far off Montana—came over the mountains with her trumpet-tone, saying:—Rally to the rescue of your country.

"Wave Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry."

for we are striking hands with you in this great battle for union and independence. Then came California booming over cape and ocean to assure us that the Pacific has recovered its feet, and is ready for the great conflict; and now I learn that we may hope for victory in Ohio, which seemed like hoping against all hope. And, finally, old sturdy Pennsylvania, which holds Independence Hall, speaks words of terror to the wrong and encouragement to the right.

I warn you, my friends, to note the fact that these triumphs, whatever they may be, are no party triumphs. The people have risen in their majesty, with a consciousness of their power, and, disregarding party lines and party aspirations, have been silently considering what belongs to them, their children, and their country. I think the great battle has been fought and won. If the results are significant in nothing else they are in this—that the white race—our race—the German, Italian, French, Irish, Scotch, and Anglo-Saxon people—are still to be the controlling power on this continent.

It is for you, now, to remember your duties—your fidelity to principles; what you owe to your neighbors—whether they agree with you or not—and to take care that the public weal suffer no detriment at your hands. I thank you for your very kind greeting; and not having strength in my present state of health to say more, I bid you all good night.

General Canby's Jury Order—Letter from Governor Orr to the President.

Governor Orr, in a letter to President Johnson, urges that General Canby's order in relation to juries be revoked, or, at least, suspended. He says that in twenty-three districts of South Carolina there will be, under the order, a majority of colored jurors for the trial of all classes of cases, civil and criminal, and only five per cent. of their number will be able to read and write.

He adds.—"Under the present jury organization in South Carolina, I have no reason to believe that since colored persons have been admitted to give evidence in our Courts, any injustice has been done to the colored people by white jurors. On the contrary, I think it will be established by the concurrent testimony of the various prosecuting officers in the State, that in criminal proceedings juries have dealt more mercifully with the colored than with the white persons tried before them.

Convention of Democratic Ward Committees of Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Democratic Ward and City Committees met and organized this morning, and after electing officers appointed a committee to confer with any other party in relation to future political action. This has reference to a coalition with the License Law Organization, known in the State as the P. L. L. Association.

Sentence of Three Men to Ten Years' Imprisonment Under the Civil Rights Bill.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—The United States Court Justices Swayne and Ballard, having yesterday decided the Civil Rights bill to be constitutional, Rhodes, Stuart, and Vickery were to-day sentenced under it to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for robbing and maltreating negroes in Nelson county.

SECOND EDITION

Arrival of the Steamer Tripoli.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool, has arrived.

New York Financial Affairs.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅝@111⅞; do. 5-20s 1862, 112⅜@112½; do. 1864, 109@109⅛; do. 1865, 109½; do. January and July, 107⅜@107½; do. 10-40s 100⅜@100½; do. 7·30s February and August, —; do. June and December, 105⅜@106; Gold, 144⅛; New York Central, 114⅞@115; Erie, 72@72¼; do. preferred, 79¾@80; Hudson, 128@129; Reading, 101⅞@102; Michigan Southern, 83⅝; do. Central, 109@110; Illinois Central, 122@122½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83⅞@84; Cleveland and Toledo, 133@133⅛; Rock Island, 87⅜@87½; Northwestern common, 44⅜@44⅝; do. preferred, 67⅛@67⅜; Pacific Mail, 143@143½; Atlantic Mail, 116⅛@116½; Canton Company, 45@45½; Cumberland, 30@32½; Quicksilver, 25@26; Wayne, 100⅛@100⅜; Mariposa, 8½; Western Union Telegraph, 36@36⅛; Boston Water Power, 118⅞@119½. Market steady.

The Latest New York Markets.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Flour is firmer—Southern, $11@15; extra State, $10·25@11. Wheat firmer; spring, $2·28@$2·42. Corn—Mixed, $1·42@1·43. Oats active, at 82@83c. Barley dull at $1·45@1·60. Rye firm at $1·70@1·75. Whisky, 35@38c. Pork quiet at $22·50@$22·62½. Bacon—Cumberland, 11c. Bulk Meats—Short Rib (icecured), 14⅝c. Tallow, 12@12¼c. Lard, 14@14¾c. Cotton dull at 19c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Cotton is dull at 18c. Flour is firmer: sales of 40,000 barrels—State, $9·10@11·25; Ohio $10·70@14; Western, $9·10@13·85; Southern, $10·75@15; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat active, and 2c. higher: 9000 bushels bushels spring, $2·25@2·40. Corn active at 2c. advance: 6000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·39½@1·43. Oats firm, and 1@1½c. higher: 120,000 bushels sold; Western' 82@83c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22·50. Lard quiet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97⅞; Reading, 102; Canton, 45⅝; Erie, 72; Cleveland and Toledo, 132¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100⅝; Michigan Central, 110; do. Southern, 83⅝; New York Central, 114⅝; Illinois Central, 122⅞; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 46; Missouri 6s, 104⅛; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112⅝; do. 1864, 109⅛; do. 1865, 109⅛; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, 105⅞. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109⅜. Gold, 144⅞.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Completion of the Road to Hays City—Cessation of Indian Hostilities.

HAYS CITY, SMOKY HILL ROUTE, via Ellsworth, Kansas, Oct. 11.—Last night the E. D. Pacific Railroad reached this point, and cars are now running. President Perry and officers of the road, and Mr. Shoemaker, contractor, were entertained at the J. D. Perry Hotel, the largest west of Junction City. The city is full of people, and good business houses are building rapidly.

There is no Indian news. The savages from here to Wallace, and, as far as heard from, the plains have been unusually quiet the last two weeks. All interest is now centred at Fort Larned, forty-five miles from this point, where the Peace Conference is about to be held.

Death of a Nephew of ex-President Taylor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—Samuel B. Taylor, nephew of ex-President Taylor, died of cholera at Peoria, Ill., to-day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Alleged Election Frauds.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Thompson.—It will be remembered that while the Judges of the election returns were holding their session in the Supreme Court room yesterday, a number of the Democratic Judges filed a protest against the reception and counting of certain military votes from Fort Delaware, on the ground of their illegality. Samuel P. Hancock, President of the Judges, then stated that the Board was merely a ministerial body, incompetent to pass upon the question of the legality of the returns.

Immediately afterwards an application was made before Judge Thompson for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Judges from counting their votes, and the injunction was granted. Subsequently to the granting of the injunction the returns were sent to the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and a copy of them, it is surmised, were sent to the Secretary of the State, at Harrisburg.

The matter under the title of William H. Leech vs. Samuel P. Hancock et al., was brought before the court in the shape of a confirmation of the injunction, in order that it might not expire at the end of five days for want of expression of the intention of the plaintiffs to press the matter. Mr. Wm. S. Hirst, on the part of the plaintiffs, proposed to go into a hearing of the matter; but Judge Thompson, upon learning that the defendants had not received full and proper notice of it, would not permit it to be had. He said that in so grave and serious a matter the Court could not act too carefully and solemnly, and it would be improper to proceed without the defendants having ample notice to appear.

Mr. Hirst then moved for permission to amend the plaintiff's bill by an additional allegation of the fraudulency of the proceedings on the part of the defendants, and the forgery of the papers.

The Judge replied that if no one appeared to oppose the application, the amendment should be granted.

No one made any remonstrance, the defendants not being represented by counsel, and therefore the amendment was made.

Mr. Hirst asked that the Court make an order that the injunction should stand until a hearing was heard, and offered the following evidence in support of his request:—

Thomas O. Webb, Deputy Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas sworn—These papers (meaning the returns which had been handed to the Judge) were brought to the officer of the Court of Common Pleas about noon, October 11, by two persons, one representing himself to be a commissioner appointed for the purpose; I do not know them, never having seen them before that I remember; the president of the return judges filed a return in the office to-day; it was sealed, and I cannot say what they contained; I did not receive the return brought in by the two men.

Thomas B. Reeves, Clerk in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, sworn—These returns were brought to me yesterday, while the return judges were in session; I do not know the man who brought them; I have seen them in the office several times before the election; the returns were open; they were in the condition they now are, with the exception of the file marks on the back, which I made; I made a certified copy of their contents; all that was said was that they were the returns of the votes from Fort Delaware; I would know the man who gave them to me if I were to see him; I do not recognize the handwriting on the returns.

The Judge then asked counsel if a minute of the order made yesterday was served upon the defendants? In answer to which Edward J. Worrell, of the office of Colonel Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, upon being sworn, testified:—The injunction was given to me to serve; the Return Judges were then in session in the room opposite (the Supreme Court room); I took the injunction, went into the room, and read it in the presence of Samuel P. Hancock, President, Samuel Schlede, B. S. Wright, and others whom I understood to be clerks of the Return Judges; I afterwards read it aloud to Luke V. Sutton, one of the Judges, in front of the Register of Wills' office; the paper stated that there would be a meeting to-day.

Mr. Blair, of the Supreme Court office, being sworn, testified—I received a copy of the order on William Summers, A. J. Buckus, and D. M. Matthews (all of whom were judges).

Mr. Hirst then asked that the order be granted, allowing the injunction to stand until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and also a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the defendants for contempt and disobedience: for after the injunction had been read to the judges, as directed by act of Assembly, took the returns that were so evidently dishonest and fraudulent in the Common Pleas office, and had mailed a copy of them to Harrisburg. And if they had beed sent to Harrisburg he would ask leave to amend the bill by adding Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, as a defendant in the case. He knew that gentleman would be thankful for it, for it would save him from lending his honorable name to such a disgraceful proceeding.

The Judge said he had doubts about that. It seemed to be forgotten now-a-days that Return Judges were Judges. It was thought they were to act only ministerially. They seemed only to have counted up the numbers that were given them, and to have abdicated their judgeship entirely.

But if the injunction was not had in time, and these returns had gone to Harrisburg, the Secretary of the State could not be restrained, because he had no power to change them. This application was useless, and only served to lend greater excitement to the matter by using Mr. Jordan's name.

Mr. Hirst withdrew the application.

The order was then granted continuing the injunction indefinitely until a hearing was had; and, also, a rule to show cause why attachment should not issue, returnable Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Newlin, deputed by the Attorney-General, directed that a writ of *quo warranto* be issued against the Washington Library Company, returnable on the second Wednesday of January, 1868, to show by what warrant it claims to have, use, and enjoy its franchises, rights, and privileges.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Habeas corpus cases were before the Court. Commonwealth ex rel. Constable Griffiths against the Sheriff. A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from a charge of entering certain premises with circumstances of terror, thereby injuring the prosecutor's business. The evidence proving that the relator merely entered the place roughly, but not so terribly as the law would require for this offense, the discharge was granted.

A hearing was had upon a writ for the custody of two children. The children were over fourteen years of age, and it was only a question of choice on the part of the children between their grandmother, with whom they were living, and their guardian, from whom it was alleged they were surreptitiously taken. The children chose to remain with their grandmother, and the grandmother making no opposition, the Court made an order accordingly.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The hearing in the habeas corpus case for the discharge of Wm Lewis Hamilton from the United States army, began yesterday and then reported, was resumed this morning. An attempt was made to prove Hamilton's age by entries made in a Bible, which were said to have been copied from the original entries in the original family Bible; but the original Bible being in the German language, and the entries in it also of the same language, these entries that were offered in evidence, having been written in English, they were objected to. The case was, therefore, continued for two weeks, in order to procure the old family Bible, which contains the true record of the relator's age.

At the request of Mr. O'Byrne, the argument of the rule to show cause why the attachment should not issue against Commodore Selfridge, was continued until next Saturday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Brewster.—The usual Orphans' Court and Saturday Common Pleas business was before the Court to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 100⅜ was bid for 10-40s; 105⅛ for June and July 7·30s; 111⅜ for 6s of 1881; 112⅜ for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 109¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107¼ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 28, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¼, no change; and Reading at 50⅜, no change; 125¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norristown; 58½ for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates, and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32, no change, and Girard at 59½, no change. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 241½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57½ for Commercial; 110 for Tradesmen's; 71 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 38, no change; and Susquehanna Canal at 15, no change; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 87½ for Morris Canal preferred.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143¾; 11 A. M., 144⅛; 12 M., 144¼; 1 P. M., 144⅛, an advance of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* of to-day says:—

"Money is active at 7 per cent. on call. In commercial bills no change. The discovery of forged 7·30s has disturbed money to some extent, and these notes are not regarded with the high favor of the past year. The dealers are generally indisposed to acknowledge that any large amounts have passed through their hands. The forgery is remarkable for its resemblance to the genuine note, and no ordinary examination shows the difference."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says:—

"Business in financial circles was irregularly reported to-day. At some houses it was brisk, with an active demand for discounts on grain paper, but elsewhere it was quiet. The shipments of currency were moderate, mostly to towns on the Upper Mississippi. Several of the banks reported the receipt of remittances from the interior, which indicate that the return flow has partially commenced. Paper is scrutinized with considerable severity, and favors are generally restricted to depositors in good standing. In the open market there is a good demand for discounts at 1@2 per cent per month, according to the standing of the signatures. Exchange was scarce and firmer, with sales between banks at 15c. discount, with no sellers at the close below ¼ off. The counter rates were unchanged."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, Old	98	48 sh Leh N stk	38
$500 do. Old	98	12 do	38
$3600 do. O. v ctf.	98	3 sh Leh V R	54
$5000 Susq Bds	60	6 do	54
1 sh Penna R	52¼	200 sh Phil & E....b5	28
12 sh Mech Bk	32	200 do....b5	28
100 sh Susq Cl....s30	15		

AFTER BOARD.

$5000 U S 7·30s...Jy	105⅝	15 sh Penna R	52¼
$1000 Pa 6s, W L	102	2 do	52⅜
$5000 C & Am 6s, '89	96½	100 sh Read R	50⅜
$1000 Long I Bs	92	100 do	50⅜
$1000 City 6s, Old	98	6 sh Girard Bank	59¾

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅜@111⅞; do. 1862, 112⅜@112½; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100½@100¾; do. 7·30s, June, 105⅛@105¼; do., July, 105⅛@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118¼@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143⅞@144. Silver, 137@138½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅝; old 5-20s, 112⅜@112⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅞@109¼; do., 1865, 109⅛@109½; do., July, 107@107¼; do., 1867, 107@107¼; 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; 7·30s, June, 105⅞@106; do., July, 105⅞@106. Gold, 144⅜@144⅝.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅜@111⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do. new, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅛@105⅜; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 115¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 12.—Bark—There is a steady demand for Quercitron, and small sales of No. 1 were reported at $55 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce, and new meets with a good inquiry at $9@9·25. 300 bushels Timothy sold at $2·75, and 500 bushels Flaxseed at $2·83.

The Flour market is quiet but firm. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased 800 barrels, including superfine, at $7·50@8·50; old stock and fresh-ground extra at $8·50@10; Northwestern extra family at $10·50@12; 600 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@13; and fancy at $13·50@15, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·75@9·00. Brandywine Corn Meal is held at $7·25.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat, and holders of this description are firm in their views; sales of 2400 bushels red at $2·40@2·75, and California at $3·25. Rye is unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·75. Corn—The offerings are small, and the demand less active; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at $1·50 and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·50. Oats are in fair request, with sales of 5000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 74@78c., the latter rate for prime light.

Whisky—Nothing doing

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Public Debt and the Burdens of Taxation.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Republican party has hitherto concerned itself mainly with the political reconstruction of the Southern States, and has given but little attention to other subjects. To this cause very likely the reverses it has sustained in the late elections may be partly due. For, although the question is one of deep interest to the whole country, there are others quite as important, and which come more closely home to the business and bosoms of the great mass of the people.

The taxation of the country is beginning to be a subject of the gravest importance, and of the deepest interest to all classes of the people. It comes home to everybody's hearthstone. It affects more directly and more seriously the daily comfort of every man, woman, and child in the land, than any and all political questions put together. Taxation now falls with heavier weight upon us than upon any other people in the world. Our debt may not be larger, but the rate of interest which it pays is greater, than in England, France, Austria, or any of the nations of Europe which we have hitherto regarded as crushed to the earth by the taxes imposed upon the masses of their people. With a smaller population and less wealth than either of them, we have to sustain burdens and endure taxation quite equal to theirs.

Our people are beginning to feel this burden, and they will feel it more and more every year. During the war and for the first year or two after its close, while business in every department still felt the stimulating effect of it—while commerce, manufactures, and agriculture were alike pushed to their utmost activity to supply the losses and repair the damages of the contest—it was comparatively easy to pay the taxes, no matter how heavy they might fall. But that state of things has passed away. Industry is on the whole very greatly depressed. The demand for labor has not increased. Taxation has raised the price of every article of consumption. Rents, not only in the great cities but everywhere else, are so enormously high that to live in comfort and with a reasonable amount of space is, for men in moderate circumstances and with families, simply impossible.

The reaction, inevitable in all such cases, against the abounding wealth and lavish luxury of a year ago, has set in with great severity, and not one man in ten now makes half the money he did two or three years since. And while a few have been growing rich faster than ever, and the number of those who are very poor has increased in a still greater ratio, the condition of the great body of those in the middle class—neither very rich nor very poor—has been, and still is, growing worse and worse day by day. The great mass of our people not only *are* poorer, but, what is still more important, they *feel* a great deal poorer this year than they did last. And the burdens of taxation thus grow heavier, and the people bear them less easily and less willingly with every successive year.

It will not do for any party to neglect or tamper with such an interest as this too long. It will force itself upon public attention in spite of parties; and it demands careful and prudent, as well as prompt and effective treatment. The quacks and demagogues of the day, who are naturally the first to seize upon it, need not hope to satisfy the public with their nostrums, or to delude the people into adopting their dishonest and degrading schemes. Neither Butler on the one hand, nor Pendleton on the other, will succeed in winning public favor for their ingenious projects of repudiation. The people do not want to escape the payment of the debt, nor the taxation required to carry it along; they only ask that its payment shall be made as easy as possible, and that the taxation demanded to meet its interest shall be so adjusted as not to crush the industry and exhaust the resources out of which alone it can be raised.

It seems to be assumed by some that the whole of the national debt must be paid by the generation which incurred it, and that we must not only pay the interest now, year by year, as it falls due, but pay also a tenth or a twentieth of the principal, so that the next generation may feel nothing of its burden. Nothing could be more absurd in theory, or more disastrous in practice. Why should the coming generations be wholly relieved from payment of the debt incurred in defense of the integrity of the Union—the existence of the nation? Are they to share none of the advantages it has secured—none of the blessings it has bought? Unless the legitimate results of the war are thrown away by party ambition or political quackery, coming generations will share in these blessings far more richly than we can do. The present generation gave generously of its blood, and took upon itself all the dreadful sufferings to families, neighborhoods, and States, which such a war involves; is it too much to ask that those who are to come after them should pay at least part of the debts incurred so largely on their behalf? In strict justice, those who fought the war should be released entirely from paying the debt which it cost. Exhausted as the country is by the tremendous struggle, checked and depressed for the moment as are all its industries and sources of wealth, they should have time to recover and regain their strength, before they are called upon to bear this additional and tremendous strain. It is all which the present generation should be required to do, to sustain the Government, and meet, as it falls due, the interest on the national debt. Nothing more should be exacted, unless it can be done without making the weight of taxation seriously felt by any of the interests on which it falls.

And another necessity quite as imperative upon the party in possession of power, is a more equitable *distribution* of taxation among the industries that are forced to bear it. The experience of the world, as well as common sense, shows that the number of articles taxed should be as small as possible; and that taxation should affect as lightly as possible the earnings and the living of the great body of the people. Tax laws, moreover, when properly framed, must be fairly enforced, so that no one branch of labor or of profit shall throw its burden upon others. And while we can hardly expect that Congress, at its coming session, will find time or inclination for any very thorough and complete revision of the whole system of taxation, there are one or two things which it *must* do, or else incur the brand of complicity with the most flagrant wrongs, or of incapacity to deal with a notorious and flagrant evil. The *whisky tax* must be collected, and the law must be so amended as to make its collection possible and certain.

The wrong does not lie wholly in the fact that this one class of men escape taxation—but in the further fact that other classes are saddled with the taxes which they evade. Every dollar of taxation which the whisky dealer escapes paying, falls upon the men engaged in other branches of industry. The burdens of taxation are thus unequally distributed; and men are taxed just in proportion as they are honest, and deal fairly with the Government. And what is true of the whisky tax is true, perhaps to a less extent, of the tax upon other products and other branches of industry. Those which ought to pay the most really pay the least.

The Republican party will do well to give this subject prompt attention. It has control of Congress and is thus responsible for legislation upon it. It is the subject upon which they will be most vehemently assailed—the one upon which the Democrats are already showering their heaviest and most telling blows. It is a practical subject, and comes home most closely to the interest and feelings of every man who has an opinion to utter or a vote to cast. It cannot be overborne by any clamor against Executive treachery, by demands for impeachment or struggles to establish negro rights. It must not be put aside or overlooked for any or for all of these. While action upon them should be effective and judicious, upon this it must be prompt and prudent. The public burdens must be made as light as possible—not by repudiation nor any other dishonest resort, but by economy in expenditure, a postponement in the payment of the debt, and an equitable distribution of the taxation which the necessities of the country demand.

Cabinet-Making as a Fine Art.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

As the result of the late election, it is again announced that the President contemplates an entire change in his Cabinet. So far as the functions of a Cabinet are purely clerical and ministerial, consisting merely in carrying out in detail the will of the Executive, in putting the Czar's *ukase* into grammatical language, and clothing the despot's passion and rant with the forms of respectability, we do not see that any Cabinet Ministers could serve the President's purposes better than those now in office. It seems a pity to turn out such pliant premiers, not for a failure to serve a President whom they despise and a policy they disapprove, but from a failure to serve it zealously, and to believe in it enthusiastically. Even the worst of religious despots allow their devotees to believe what they choose, provided they profess and do what is required of them. The President should make some allowance for the early education and life-long antecedents and associations of most of the members of his Cabinet.

If an official like Mr. Seward, whose entire previous reputation had been won in the service of freedom, has proved himself willing to endorse a policy which would have restored slavery in fact after it had been abolished in law, a temper so convenient should be held in high regard by a President who needs tools of that stamp, and may some day want more of them than he can find. If men of clear intellectual acumen, who cannot fail to see the folly of a policy, will silently ignore its folly, and speak and vote for it as often as called upon, what more can the President ask? But the President does want men of a different stamp; men who do not see through his crudities, and are capable of sincerely believing in his blunders. A hypocritical deference to stupidity does not satisfy him; he must have stupidity itself. We hope the change, if any, will be square, flat-footed, and thorough. The abilities and semi-republicanism of his present Cabinet have sheltered the President from contempt long enough. Unless they stand combined with a firmness that will bravely oppose his errors, their accomplishments become merely the sugar-coating to his fatal and mischievous errors.

Let him surround himself by men of his own grade if he would utterly unmask his own character and purposes. Let no statesmen, no patriot, no sober man come into his new Cabinet. Let him eschew the negative quantities, Blair, Reverdy Johnson, Cowan, Doolittle, Steedman, and the like. These men would say and do no more for Johnsonism than his present Cabinet. What the President wants to enable him to resist Congress and the laws are practical revolutionists; Cabinet officers who will give opinions in favor of turning out Congress; a War Minister who will locate and order the troops to that end; a Secretary of the Treasury who will use the financial power in his hands to defeat the law-making power; a Secretary of State who will sign any required proclamation. For these purposes he can trust no renegade Republicans or conservative army officers. None but Democrats who had all the animus of the Rebellion, but who did not participate in, and therefore were not cured by it, are trustworthy. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, who thought it treason to subdue the Rebellion, would prove as true as steel to any political villainy. He might not have the physical courage to take part in a *coup d'état*, but he would lack none of the necessary rashness. His lack of physical courage, as also that of other Cabinet officers, might be supplied by ordering several ironclads to some rendezvous in the vicinity of Washington, on board which the new Cabinet might take refuge and flight to foreign lands, in the event that any revolutionary policy that the President might inaugurate should miss fire. With a ready means of escape at hand, in case the policy of "cleaning out" Congress should fail, it is impossible to foreshadow what prodigies of valor might not be accomplished.

With Mr. Black as Secretary of State, and an iron-clad on the Potomac to facilitate escape from all consequences of rashness, no man for Secretary of War would be so eligible as Clement L. Vallandigham. His Christian name is happily expressive of the executive clemency. His experience as an officer of the militia of Ohio, and his military observations within the Rebel lines, and at the Clifton House during the war, would be of vast service to our War Department. Nevertheless, the claims of McClellan, R. E. Lee, and P. G. T. Beauregard to this office should receive due consideration. Notwithstanding the average sagacity generally attributed to Providential dispensations, we are compelled to regard it as a great mistake that two so available Cabinet candidates as Vallandigham and Pendleton should come from the same State. Whether this difficulty is to be got over by dividing the State or the office, or by honoring that State with a double appointment, we are at a loss to advise.

But certainly the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson could no more dispense with Mr. Pendleton than the "establishment" of Mr. Turveydrop could dispense with the "model of gentlemanly deportment." Mr. Pendleton has an economical mode of maintaining the national credit by repealing all the taxes and tariffs now existing, and collecting the whole revenue of the Government from the holders of its bonds, which will simply enable the Government to "live on the interest of what it owes." Such a scheme renders his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury and Financial Premier a foregone conclusion. The Department of the Interior would be a more difficult post to fill, owing to the great number of candidates whose claims are fully adequate to that position.

There is Mr. Pollard, late of the Confederacy, and author of the "Lost Cause," which Mr. Johnson is seeking still to save. A formidable competitor with him appears in the person of "Brick Pomeroy," distinguished for his prophetic foreshadowings of the assassination of the recent President, and his chaste, classic, and humane criticisms of public men and affairs. Mr. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, C. Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, and the Hon. John Morrissey, of New York, have claims, also, which the President will not lightly overlook.

For the Navy Department no appointment would so adequately illustrate the desire of the Executive to let "bygones be bygones" as that of ex-Admiral Raphael Semmes, whose nomination would be greeted with an overwhelming unanimity of congratulation and confidence by the entire Democracy. As Attorney-General, the great reputation and eminent services of Mr. Binckley, a lawyer of more than six weeks' standing, seem to leave no room for doubt. Should it ever become necessary to establish the doctrine that the Constitution vests the pardoning power in Mrs. Cobb, Mr. B. alone would be equal to the task.

The Postmaster-Generalship might be put up at auction, or drawn as the next prize in Mr. Benjamin Wood's next lottery. A Cabinet thus formed would not be compelled to affect adherence to policies in which it did not believe. By the spontaneous affinity which links together kindred minds, these would, of necessity, stand in accord with the President. They could not avoid agreeing with him except where he was accidentally virtuous or inadvertently wise. The meetings of the Cabinet would be as harmonious as the orgies of a tap-room, and the business of the nation would be despatched with an ease and celerity rivalling those of the youth who meet in the New York Board of Councilmen. By all means let the President have a Cabinet after his own heart.

The People to the Rescue!

From the N. Y. Herald.

"So, boys, a final bumper,
While we all in chorus chant;
For next President we nominate
Our own Ulysses Grant!

"And if asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be:—
From Appomatox Court House and its famous apple-tree
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight;
Now, boys! to Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"

Here we have the true sentiment. Here we have that feeling which is only brought to the surface by the struggles of the country to free itself from political corruption. The people, weary and disgusted with the narrow views which govern Congress and the President, have patiently waited for change until the only hope remaining is a turn to those men who were not swayed by sectional views; men who belong to the United States—not to the North, not to the South, but to the Continent. These are, to-day, the men for the people. These are they who will give us harmony in our national development, which is the one thing now lacking to force us to the very summit which nature has, from our geographical position, destined us to occupy.

Why stand quarrelling over a matter already fought out—already decided? Are we to believe that all the reasoning power of the country is centred at Washington? There may have been a day when Congress furnished ideas for the people; but that day is passed, and it must now be understood that the people furnish ideas for Congress. Failing to heed the will of the people, and shape their wishes into laws, Congress must give place to men who can appreciate our republicanism as it exists. Had this been done in the Presidential and Congressional efforts at reconstruction, we should not now be tumbling and rolling about in this Black Sea of negroism.

Our rulers, notwithstanding our desires to give them every chance to correct the abuses of a legislation which overrides every sound principle of statesmanship, have evidently determined that the welfare of the country is of little moment in comparison to the one absorbing idea of party power. Under these circumstances it has become a vital necessity to make a change from demagogues to statesmen. North and South are still awaiting the restoration of the Government to a healthy condition. To-day the leaders of parties are the only barrier which stands in the way of true reconstruction. How well this is appreciated by the intelligence of the different States is shown in the late elections of California, Maine, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Here the great Union element has, for the moment, retired from the lists and holds its power in abeyance, that the radicalism of its leaders may receive rebuke. This pause foreboles evil to the demagogues; for it indicates that they have failed to meet the demands made upon them and must give place to men of heavier calibre. Now the people turn to Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan, and force them into the political foreground.

Did the demagogues think that a little circle at Washington were to shape the destinies of a continent? Did they think that with their preconsular system in ten States they were to forge the weapons which were to give fanaticism another lease of power? Their laws indicate that such has been their feeling. But the people think differently; and this is a question which essentially belongs to the people. The people said, in 1861, that the relentless and unprincipled slaveholding power should not split the country into fragments. The flag assailed, we sprang by the million to its defense. We fought to preserve nationality, and to complete the victory which we won we destroyed the principle of slavery, which had created revolution. We did not fight, however, for the purpose of picking up a secondary issue and forcing it into notice as the primary one. We did not fight to prove that the negro should govern the South to the exclusion of the white man, or that the white should be debased by the elevation of the negro to a false superiority. Next to the safety of the Union, we desired that every man, black or white, should have equal chances to rise in the scale of civilization in proportion to its own intrinsic ability. We had little disposition to retrace our march, and, saddling ourselves with the concentrated ignorance of three millions of negroes, to recommence, with vitiated blood, reduced intelligence, and less brain power, the toilsome advance of many centuries, in order to reach the point we now occupy. It was not in the Anglo-Saxon blood to do this, and our rulers have sadly mistaken the political problem in foisting this upon the country as the great issue before which everything must kneel. This issue is the only one which, carried to success, will be the salvation of the radicals. The question now is, are the people willing to accept this as the future guiding star of the republic? it cannot be; for, accepting it, we prove that we have lost our senses.

There are other and greater issues at hand, but so broad in their general benefits that our demagogues cannot see them. Our finances, our commerce, our agriculture, our railroad enterprises, our frontier unrolling, our Indian troubles, all call to us for a legislation which the President and Congress have proved their total incapacity to provide. There is, then, no other remedy but that which comes from a change of rulers. Let the great Republican element of the country still pause until the radical power, shorn of its force, appreciates the rebuke of a nation which feels its curse. Then, at the coming Presidential contest, the people may step forward, and by the election of Grant or some other statesman restore our national dreams, and give them that practical reality for which we are so earnestly struggling.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the Steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,
NO. 629 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of $1 2 3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ½ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
9 21 stuth 2mtp M. C. S.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thstu

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 mam tu&fry No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. 5 13 4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 8 26

AMERICAN WATCHES
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
6 8] Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufacturer of every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—82D SESSION, 1867-68.—The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 14th, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 7 6 Dean Medical Faculty.

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 243 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 2 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 1 8tm

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn,
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PANTALOON STUFFS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 24s

1867. FALL. 1867.
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of good adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.
B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL, Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 22

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. | No. 1100 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 tfr Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 38 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Sltre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. cor. of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of receiving and considering reports from the Committee on Plans and Committee on Engineers.

Mr. Graeff, chairman of the Committee on Engineers, submitted a long and interesting report upon the supply of Schuylkill water. The report stated that the Schuylkill water is not only the purest water that can be obtained, but that the stream is adequate for the prospective wants of the people for generations to come.

The sluggishness of the stream gave an opportunity for all objectionable matters to settle to the bottom, while the large quantities of sulphuric acid from the mining districts, mixing with the water coming from a limestone region, rendered the water exceedingly pure. The report, after giving the quantity of water annually furnished by the river, the number of inhabitants to be supplied at present, and the probable number for the next fifty years, recommends the building of more reservoirs for the storage of water to be used in seasons of greatest demand, and in the event of accidents to the works; also, the extension of the Park to the Wissahickon, so as to prevent the erection of manufactories, etc., along the stream of the river, from the Wissahickon to some point below Fairmount dam. The report was accepted, and it will be laid before Councils.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler, chairman of the Committee on Plans, also submitted a valuable report, stating that "the preservation of the purity of the water supply of the city of Philadelphia is declared in the act of Assembly to be one of the chief objects of the Park." The ground proposed to be embraced in this Park the Commission think absolutely necessary to carry out the objects of the act of Assembly, and also give to the citizens of Philadelphia a Park not only noble in its proportions, but peculiarly adapted for the purpose, and can be embellished at a far less cost than that of any other great park of which the Commission have any knowledge. The Park proposed will contain over twelve hundred acres, including the water surface, and over six hundred acres of it already belongs to the city. A broad carriage road on both sides of the river, as far up as the Wissahickon, is also one of the propositions contained in the report.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN.—A hearing took place yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Dougherty, in the case of Officers L. T. Manuehere and G. H. Miller, who are charged by John Markwald with false arrest and imprisonment. It is alleged that the officers named went to the house of Mr. Markwald, at Fifth and Spruce streets, on Monday night last about 12 o'clock, and Officer Miller called Mr. Markwald out and persuaded him to walk a short distance down Spruce street, when it is alleged that the officer took hold of Markwald and said that he would arrest him as a vagrant. Markwald then desired the officers to return to the residence of Mr. Nones, when he would prove to them that he resided there. It is said that they refused to return, and took Mr. Markwald to the Union Street Station House. He was there placed in a cell and kept until between 1 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday, when he was placed in the prison van and taken to Moyamensing prison. The defendants were each required to enter bail in $1200 to answer at Court.

FALLING OF A DERRICK.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, a derrick fell at the old Pennsylvania Bank building, at which some thirty men were engaged. Six of them were injured, and one of them, named Michael Duvall, residing at Third and South streets, was badly injured about the head and shoulders. He was taken to his residence in a feeble condition, and the injuries received are considered quite serious. The others were injured more or less, but were able to walk to their homes. A large stone was being raised at the time of the occurrence of the accident, which was produced by a stay giving away. Quite an alarm was created in the neighborhood by the occurrence, for a time, and it was supposed that a greater amount of injury had been occasioned than was really the case.

BURGLARY.—Last evening, about half-past 10 o'clock, a private watchman saw a man coming out of Bullock's cloth store, at Second and Chesnut streets. On examining the door he found it unlocked, and ran after the suspicious individual, captured him, and handed him over to a policeman. The store was then examined, when it was found that the safe had been opened and ransacked. The prisoner was taken to the Central Station, where he was recognized as John Cronin, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of robbing a store on Market street. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

THE MOYAMENSING AND HOPE TROUBLE.—Last night the Special Committee of Councils, appointed to investigate the difficulty between the Moyamensing Hose and Hope Engine Companies, held a session in the Common Council Chamber. Mr. John L. Shoemaker acted as Chairman, and John Eckstein as Secretary. The Committee last night took testimony in the Hope vs. the Moyamensing only, reserving a hearing in the *contra* case for a future occasion.

JUDGE LUDLOW SERENADED.—Last evening a number of citizens met at the Hall in the Twenty-seventh Ward and proceeded to the residence of Judge Ludlow, with a band of music, to congratulate him on his re-election. In response to the compliment Judge Ludlow made a few appropriate remarks.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

GRAND DISPLAY OF PITTSBURG GRAPES.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15 and 16, will be on exhibition, at the Philadelphia depot of the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries, No. 727 Market street, upwards of fifty different varieties of grapes, including many new kinds of great promise. Amateurs and the public generally are invited to call and see them.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.
Shares One Dollar each.
Engraving and Present with each share.
Value of Presents, $300,000.
Office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel sure—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year saved is TEN HUNDRED EARNED, and this every respectable family may do by having one of Dr. HUMPHREYS' cases of HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. With one you may treat successfully nine-tenths of all diseases occurring in the family, thus saving this amount in pain, suffering, loss of time, and doctors' fees. Price $10, sent by express free on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y., General Depot, No. 637 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

LONG EXPERIENCE, combined with skill, produces the fine Photographs made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards or one large picture, $1.

"LET US SETTLE DOWN"—And in doing that, let us all, the winners and the losers in the election, get new suits of Fall Clothing, the former because having won, it is appropriate to appear to the best advantage, and the latter because they have lost, that they may look as though they had won. This arrangement can be effected satisfactorily, and at little cost, by visiting Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

THE AMERICAN Combination Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the special attention of buyers to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, October 14, commencing at 10 o'clock.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all druggists.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

USE "PLANTATION" TOBACCO—the best in market. E. Goodwin & Brother sell it everywhere.

SURPASSED BY NO OTHER, AND MADE BY HAND.—
☞ The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
☞ The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
☞ The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·08	MOON RISES	4·58
SUN SETS	5·25	HIGH WATER	0·27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
W. Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 2
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2
FOR EUROPE.			
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 12
Cella	New York	London	Oct. 12
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 12
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 19
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 12
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 12
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig American Union, Smith, Montevideo, Warren, Gregg & Morris—not as before.
Brig L. C. Madeira, Moslander, Antwerp, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. Curtis, Pattison, Richmond, A. Kerr & Bro.
St'r J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Rifleman, Small, 63 days from Cette, with wine to Walden, Koehn & Co.
Schr S. Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Chamberlain, Devinney, 4 days from Nanticoke river, having in tow a barge, both with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington yesterday.
Barque M. E. Libby, Mountford, for Philadelphia in 15 days, at Sombrero 22d ult.
Brig C. Hamilton, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Lippincott, for the Delaware Breakwater, at Havana 5th inst.
Brig Olive, Harvey, hence, at Savannah 10th inst.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah yesterday.
Schrs L. Maull, Buehler, and K. Edwards, Allen, hence, at Georgetown 10th inst.
Schr A. D. Scull, Somers, for St. John, N. B., sailed from Savannah yesterday.
Schr A. Ryerson, Hougnton, for New Castle, cleared at Halifax 9th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, hence, at New London 9th instant.
Schr M. Patterson, Whittaker, from Georgetown, at Boston 10th inst.
Schrs Bee, Hurn, and Gen. Grant, Colburn, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.
Schr Breeze, Bartlett, from Trenton, at Providence 8th inst.
Schr R. Vaux, Whittaker, from Wilmington, at Boston 9th inst.
Schr E. M. Fox, Chase, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.
Schr E. Fish, from Bangor for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 9th inst.
Schr Calvin S. Edwards, hence, at Holmes' Hole 8th instant.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Doughty, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 8th inst.
Schrs M. P. Smith, Green; H. A. Weeks, Hickman; S. A. Hoffman, Haley; E. Neal, Weaver; J. S. Hewitt, Ross; Ephraim and Anna, Thompson; M. P. Smith, Grace; Pearl, Adams; J. H. Bartlett, Bartlett; D. S. Mershon, Ayres; B. L. Sherman, Willetts; E. Nickerson, Kelly; and J. Lancaster, Williams, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 10th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the third class nun buoy on Pond Island Reef, entrance to Kennebec river, Me., having been sunk at its moorings, a spar buoy has been substituted in its place until further notice.
Portland, Oct. 9, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!
"Comparison the only test."
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 23 wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6mbp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p]

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17§5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf2m

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p§ No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11§ PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths§ No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.
FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia.
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—
SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE
MODERN ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
For a short time only, commencing on
TUESDAY EVENING, October 15,
and every night after until further notice, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age. Magnificent and Divine. The
APOCALYPSE
The Book of Revelation unsealed.
THE VISIONS OF ST. JOHN PRESENTED TO VIEW.
From designs by the celebrated French artist, Gustave Dore, and the most eminent artists in this country and Europe. Fifty splendid designs, representing what St. John saw when a door in Heaven was opened, as described by him in the Book of Revelation, commencing with the Vision of the Seven Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the
DAY OF JUDGMENT.
THE RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN.
The wicked descending into
THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.
VIEWS OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THE FUTURE HOME OF THE CHRISTIAN—A STREET IN THE NEW JERUSALEM—THE RIVER OF LIFE AND TREE OF LIFE—GOLDEN PAVEMENTS—MAGNIFICENT PALACES, WITH JEWELED COLUMNS AND GILDED DOMES, THE WHOLE FORMING A SCENE OF
UNPARALLELED BEAUTY,
it seeming to the beholder one perfect blaze of glory.
NOTICE.—These representations, which have filled the largest halls in all the cities of this country with the most refined and intelligent in the community, were placed before the public by the request of the most eminent divines of ALL DENOMINATIONS. They have been produced upon a scale of Magnificence and Splendor never before attempted, at a cost of over FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by that most eminent artist, Hammatt Billings, Esq., whose brilliant conceptions of the Visions of St. John have fully borne out the statement made by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, author of "Barnes' Notes on the Book of Revelation," that these "visions would make the finest drawings in the world." And in order that the entire community may be enabled to view these beautiful and instructive representations, the price of
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS
PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.
Religious papers circulating over 300 copies in the city will please publish this advertisement, call attention to the same, and send bill to Concert Hall, October 15.
A. GUDNEY,
10 8 tf Proprietor.
The Piano used at these representations is from Schomacker's popular establishment, No. 1103 Chesnut street. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's and at Risley's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH.........Lessee and Manager.
LAST TWELVE PERFORMANCES
OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
AND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
CARD.—The manager, in compliance with the public desire for a continuance of the Black Crook, now in the flush of success, made application to Manager Grau for Ristori's time, which is booked to follow the 19th instant. Should a satisfactory arrangement be made, the
BLACK CROOK
will remain one week longer. Otherwise, it must be withdrawn for the present, much to the regret of the management, as to that of
THE ADMIRING THOUSANDS
WHO CROWD THAT PALATIAL EDIFICE
TO WITNESS THE
GORGEOUS BLENDINGS OF
NATURE AND ART
IN CLASSIC GROUPING!!!
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW BALLET
In which the four great artistes appear,
MLLE. PEPITA, MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
MLLE. ANTONENO, MONS. BAPTISTA.
NOTICE.—Special trains from all adjoining cities and towns will have ample time to convey their passengers to the Academy of Music and witness
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
and return them home by 11 o'clock.
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE LAST TWO
MATINEES
WILL BE
50 CENTS
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets for the Matinee for sale every morning at the Academy. Reserved seats six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S, 722 CHESNUT, from 10 till 3. 10 8

RISTORI—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.........J. GRAU
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI
will give a short season of FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, commencing on
MONDAY, October 21.
The season will be inaugurated by the celebrated tragedy of ELIZABETH, in which M'me RISTORI will sustain her admirable impersonation of
QUEEN ELIZABETH.
The Company of M'me RISTORI has been much augmented by new Artists. Among them is Signor BOZZO, who is one of the few great Dramatic Artists possessed by Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations, and who will make his first appearance in Philadelphia in the important *role* of ESSEX. Second night, MARY STUART. Third night, MARIE ANTOINETTE. The subscriptions for the season of five nights will commence on MONDAY, October 14. 10 7tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
INNISFALLEN A GRAND SUCCESS.
NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS,
ORIGINAL SONGS,
AND A GREAT CAST.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), October 12,
SIXTH TIME,
Edmund Falconer's great Drama, with new Scenery etc., entitled
INNISFALLEN.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as
KATY MAGUIRE.
Mr. E. FALCONER as TERRENCE.
In preparation—SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8.
Great Saturday Night Bill. Two Glorious Dramas.
The beautiful and accomplished actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
will appear in her powerful rendition of Victorine, in Buckstone's thrilling drama of
VICTORINE; or, I'll Sleep on It.
Concludes with Brougham's historical drama of
THE MILLER OF NEW JERSEY.
MONDAY—Miss THOMPSON as Little Barefoot.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS AFTERNOON,
FAMILY MATINEE.
CASTE.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH
will appear in THE GAMESTER.
To conclude with the drama in 2 acts, entitled
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
MONDAY—THE ELDER BROTHER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF J. L. RINGWALT'S Lectures and Illustrations of THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, October 11 and 12, will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and will be devoted particularly to THE INDIANS OF THE REGION AND THE INDIAN QUESTION. A large number of views recently prepared, illustrative of the SCENERY OF COLORADO AND THE YOSEMITE VALLEY will be exhibited. Members of the Association can procure tickets free on application at the rooms, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. To the general public the terms of admission will be 50 cents; Children's Tickets, 25 cents. 10 11 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. George Bishop, the favorite Ballad Tenor.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 9 4t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 12 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
October 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 8 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 9 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 800 LOTS OF EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIFS, LACES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 16, at 10 o'clock on four months' credit, by order of Mr. Robert Macdonald, including cambric and Hamburg edgings and insertings, embroidered cambric bands, flounces, robes, and waists, plain, hemstitched, and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, frillings, real and imitation laces, etc. [10 11 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
October 17, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles. [10 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 12 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
October 15, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will include:—
TACONY—Elegant country seat, residence, and large lot.
TACONY—Desirable country residence.
RIDGE AVENUE—Farm, 39 acres.
WALNUT—Nos. 2121, 2125, 2127, 2133, and 2135, five elegant residences.
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD—Large and valuable lot.
SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH—Large and valuable lot.
SIXTH—No. 915 (S.), Valuable brick dwelling.
REDWOOD—No. 532, brick dwelling.
WASHINGTON—Building lot.
CHRISTIAN—Nos. 2204 and 2206, two genteel dwellings.
FRONT AND VINE—S. E. corner, Camden, N. J., seven frame dwellings.
SECOND—No. 418, below Pine, store and dwelling.
WASHINGTON AVENUE—Substantial building and large lot, and car and coach factory.
RACE AND JACOBY—S. E. corner, store and dwelling.
HADDONFIELD, N. J.—Country seat and farm, 100 acres.
RICHMOND—Nineteenth Ward; six brick dwellings.
EDGEMONT AND DIVISION—S. W. corner, four brick dwellings.
FORTY-FIFTH AND OREGON—S. E. corner, building lot.
EIGHTEENTH—No. 131, above Walnut, modern residence.
DEAN—No. 330, modern residence.
MARRIOTT—No. 236, genteel dwelling.
FRONT—No. 1069 (N.), genteel dwelling.
THIRTY-FOURTH AND SYCAMORE—Large and valuable lot.
PINE AND ALBION—Modern dwelling.
FALLON—No. 722, two brick dwellings.
FRANKLIN—No. 950.
EIGHTH—No. 138, above Walnut, store and dwelling.
LANCASTER AVENUE—Modern dwelling and large lot.
LOCUST—No. 4166, handsome residence.
SHIPPEN—No. 1125, store and dwelling.
SPRUCE—Nos. 4101 and 4107, two modern residences.
FORTIETH—No. 540, modern residence.
WATER—No. 5, above Market, valuable store.
GROUND RENTS—$21 a year.
STOCKS.
$1000 first mortgage bond Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
100 shares Green and Coates Railway Company.
50 shares Germantown, Fourth and Eighth streets.
20 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.
$2000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated Bonds.
Share in the Philadelphia Library and Athenæum.
150 shares American Anti-Incrustator Company.
62 shares First National Bank, Camden.
8 shares Southwark Bank.
15 shares Union Transportation Company.
23 shares Empire Transportation Company.
25 shares Central Transportation Company.
25 shares Adams Express (old).
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
Catalogues now ready. [10 12 2t

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FINE MATTRESSES, STOVES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the N. W. corner of Eighth and Spruce streets, by catalogue, the entire superior Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture. [10 12 2t

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 78 Acres, Lancaster Turnpike, PAOLI, CHESTER COUNTY, Pennsylvania, about 18 miles from Philadelphia.
On TUESDAY, October 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
A very desirable FARM and COUNTRY SEAT, seventy-eight acres, near Paoli Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, eligibly located for Country Seats and Building Lots. The improvements are a two-story stone House, a neat cottage-style Tenant House, frame Barn, Spring-house, Carriage House, and all necessary out-buildings. May be examined on application to M. L. THOMSON, on the premises, or to
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 12 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.
SALE ON MONDAY, October 28, will include—
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of C. Stikel, deceased. Three-story brick Dwelling, southwest corner Jefferson and Twenty-third streets.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Same Estate—Three-story brick Dwelling, northwest corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.
PEREMPTORY SALE—Large Lot of Ground, 100x 248 feet, northeast corner of Second street and Allegheny avenue. Three fronts.
WALLACE STREET—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 716.
NORTH SIXTH STREET—Seven modern three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423, above York street. [10 12 13t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale N. W. corner Eighth and Spruce streets.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE, CARPETS, CHAMBER FURNITURE, ETC.
On Monday morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Spruce streets, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising rosewood piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co.; suit parlor furniture, in reps; Brussels and other carpets; furniture of fifteen chambers; mirrors; fine hair mattresses; dining-room and kitchen furniture; 12 stoves, etc.
Catalogues can be had at the auction store on Saturday. [10 11 2t

SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of elegant Furs, consisting of Mink, Sable, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, Fitch, and other Furs, Muffs, Collars, and Capes; also, Children's Furs and Skating Caps, Gentlemen's Caps, Gloves, and Collars; Sleigh and Carriage Robes, etc.
The Furs can be examined on Monday.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF SILVER AND COPPER AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS, ETC.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a collection of Silver and Copper American and Foreign Coins, Medals, etc.
Catalogues will be ready for distribution at the Auction Store on Friday. [10 12 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by catalogue,
On Wednesday Morning,
October 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention. [10 12 3t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

Sound Words From a Former Southern Leader.

So far as present wisdom can atone for past folly, Mr. Roger A. Pryor is evidently determined to do all that he can in reparation of his former course. The letter on national affairs which we yesterday republished from his pen is one of the most sound, manly, and creditable declarations of opinion and sentiment that we have yet seen from any of the Southern leaders. If his spirit, as evinced in that letter, actuated the majority of the Southern people, or some of the Democratic party of the North, the work of restoration would at once be completed, and we should witness a "more perfect union" of these States than has ever yet existed. The fact that so many still cling to the old order of things which has forever passed away, that they cherish the spirit of oppression while slavery itself has been abolished, that they still foster prejudices and sentiments born of that terrible evil, is one of the most discouraging features of the times. Yet it is fairly offset by the growing number of those who, like Mr. Pryor, have wisdom and patriotism and Christianity enough to appreciate the changes that have passed over the country, and to seek to reform the social and political elements in accordance with the great principles of freedom and equal rights.

We can but commend to our conservative readers the comprehensive and truly statesmanlike views of Mr. Pryor upon the vital point in the reconstruction problem, namely, the relation which the two races shall sustain to one another in the Rebel States. It ought to be evident to the commonest apprehension that the peace and prosperity of the South cannot possibly lie in the direction of a perpetuation of the spirit of caste. All history proves the contrary, and the deepest principles in human nature make the teachings of history on this point authoritative for the future. A community divided into two races of nearly equal numbers, cannot exist peacefully and prosperously in a condition which constantly incites to oppression and outrage on the one side and to anger and resistance on the other. Sooner or later a conflict must ensue of the most bitter and revolting character. Most especially must this be the case in a country where the doctrines of equal rights and of government by the people form the very basis of its whole political structure. The disfranchised and oppressed class find in these doctrines a constant reminder of their unjust degradation, and a perpetual incentive to resistance. Hence we consider Mr. Pryor as but uttering the words of truth and soberness when he says "that, considering the comparative numbers of the two races in the South, it would be the merest madness to provoke a collision of caste; in a word, that it is absolutely essential to the peace, repose, and prosperity of the South that the emancipated class should be undisturbed in the enjoyment of their rights under the law, and should be enlightened to understand the duties and interests of social order and well-being." These are the words of true statesmanship. They grasp the problem before the country in the spirit of humanity. They point out the only path which leads to true peace and prosperity.

There are other points in Mr. Pryor's letter which are worthy of comment and commendation. It is full of wisdom and good counsel, and we trust that it will be widely read and pondered, not only by the Southern people, to whom it is more particularly addressed, but also by our Northern Conservatives, who are in equal need of its humane and statesmanlike teachings.

Our Fellow-Citizens of Fejee.

It may be, while we write, the State Department is ratifying an agreement whereby territory of immense value will be added to the United States. It seems, from latest advices, that H. R. H. the King of the Fejees has expressed his willingness to cede three small islands to the United States, one of which, we are told, is capable of being transformed into a naval station. We do not doubt for a moment that his magnanimous offer will be accepted with great joy, and the three small islands, with the inhabitants, become part of the domain of the United States. In order that one of these valuable gifts may be used as a station, it is probable that several millions will be expended in preparing it; but when it is done we will be able to congratulate our citizens that the ever-increasing territory of the United States is gradually approaching the domain of Great Britain in India.

Some captious persons may, and doubtless will ask, Of what value is such a station as the one proposed? Why should we accept three small islands from the King of the Fejees? If we were offered the crater of Mount Vesuvius, would it be sound policy to accept it, on condition that we would fill it up and build a city there? To such carpers we reply, in the language of the great Gradgrind, that "we are a practical people," and that our policy is one of "illimitable progression." We are not all of us born statesmen and cannot see as far into the future as the Secretary of State. "Suppose"—we do not doubt Mr. Seward would say—"suppose an American vessel, in sailing from Japan, after we get permission to enter her ports—which must come in course of time—should run out of coal, or get out of repair; how useful it would be to have a naval depot at Fejee, into which it could go, and have its wants supplied." True, some might reply that this is not unlike the argument of "Mrs. Toodles" when she bought the door-plate with "Thompson" marked on it. We freely grant, if such a thing should happen, how important it would be to have such port, but the chances are against such an event happening. But we do not dare to raise our voice against the doctrine of "national destiny," and have only to advise Mr. Seward to acquire Honolulu or Borneo, or Robinson Crusoe's Island, or any other he can get hold of. They may be needed in the event of a war with the King of the Fejees, or with Chili, or some other great power in the Pacific. As it is, we anticipate, as soon as General McCook arrives at Washington, to have to call the toiletless natives of Honolulu, as well as the greasy residents of Alaska, "fellow-citizens of the United States." We only hope, however, that Mr. Stanbery will not say it is unconstitutional for Congress to insist on sumptuary laws, and demand that the delegate from Fejee shall assume a full dress more elaborate than that of their native court, which, we are told, consists of an American collar and a pair of spurs.

Another Rebellion in the Celestial Realm.

The foreign agents of the Associated Press must have a high appreciation of the general information of the reading public of the United States. They seem to take it for granted that we know all the details of any movement up to the present moment, and take up the thread of the narrative as though we had just left off discussing the previous portion. Thus, today we have the intelligence that "the Chinese rebels are meeting with success, and seemingly threaten Pekin." Now, this is the first information we have had of the existence of a rebellion in the Celestial Empire, unless, indeed, the present effort is the old one, which we had thought subdued over a year ago. We rather think, however, that this is something new, as rebellions in the realm of the "Child of the Sun" are continually budding forth. We suppose that this attempt has been occasioned by as grave a cause as the great revolt last year. At that time the Emperor, with a heedlessness which argued ill for his intelligence, positively conferred the right to wear a peacock feather with two eyes on his Chief Home Secretary, and gave his Secretary of War, of unpronounceable name, the right to wear only two feathers, each with one eye. The consequences of so dire an insult were at once apparent. The excitement when Queen Elizabeth struck Essex, or when Richard of Gloster turned his back on Buckingham, can but feebly compare with this portentous insult. The slighted officer at once challenged the whole Cabinet to the cheerful amusement of *hari-kari*, and as an accumulation of horrors, included the great uncle of the "Child of the Sun" in the challenge. Of course, this could not be borne by the Emperor, and the result was civil war. After a contest of nearly eighteen months, in which at least forty thousand lives were lost, the statesman who had two feathers each with one eye, restored peace to the realm by imitating Iscariot or Brutus, and shuffling off this mortal coil. Such was the history of the causes of the last rebellion, and now we fear that a yet more dire insult has been perpetrated by his Highness. Can it be that in his rashness he has given to some favorite a feather with three eyes? If so, we tremble for the consequences. Pekin may have fallen, and the insult be avenged in the destruction of the capital. We think it due to humanity that Mr. Seward should interfere, and suggest that he communicate with the Chinese Secretary a proposition for permanent peace, embracing as a new feature the plucking out of the tail of every peacock every feather with more than one eye. Thus only can peace be maintained.

BISHOP WHIPPLE.—We invite attention to the fact that the Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, will preach to-morrow at St. Luke's Church, Germantown. His eloquence as an orator will ensure a large attendance.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOUVENIR MEETING
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, Oct. 13, 1867,
AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.
GEORGE COOKMAN, Esq., deceased,
Second President of the Association.
Brief Addresses will be delivered by
REV. E. B. BEADLE, D. D.
REV. T. M. GRIFFITH.
MESSRS. PETER B. SIMONS,
GEORGE W. MEARS,
JAMES WHITE,
GEORGE H. STUART, and
JOHN B. GOUGH.
ALL ARE INVITED,
YOUNG MEN ESPECIALLY
For whom seats will be reserved in the body of the Hall. Members of the Association will occupy seats provided on the platform, entrance last door, south side of the Hall. it

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—The Sabbath Schools of this church will hold a *special* meeting To-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the church, at which time the children will bring their offerings to the Board of Foreign Missions. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. REED, and others, will address the meeting.
Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor.

FRANKFORD.—REV. W. W. ATTERBURY, of New York, will preach in the new Presbyterian Church, corner of MAIN and HARRISON Streets, Frankford, To-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. At 2 P. M. he will address the Sabbath School, giving an account of his late visit to the Holy Land.

"IS THE YOUNG MAN ABSALOM SAFE?"—A sermon on this subject, by Rev. Dr. MARCH on To-morrow, Sunday Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free. Young men especially, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor.—Service To-morrow at 10½ o'clock morning and 7½ o'clock evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY Streets.—Divine service in this church To-morrow Evening, at quarter before 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. H. L. HOWARD, from Massachusetts, will preach To-morrow at 3½ P. M. Union Speaking and Prayer Meeting, Tuesday Evening, 7½ o'clock. Earnest efforts for increased success. Christian helpers urgently invited.

THE WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets, will hold its usual Monthly Evening Service on To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, the 13th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject of discussion—"Church Union." By Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—On Sunday evening the Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach a sermon, which will be interpreted by the sign-language for deaf mutes by Rev. T. F. CLARE, D. D. Service at 7 30. Strangers welcome.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. IJAMS, Pastor elect.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. N. WHITE, of New York.

BISHOP WHIPPLE WILL HOLD a Missionary Meeting in SAINT LUKE'S CHURCH, Germantown, on Sunday Evening, October 13, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, corner of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Preaching in the Lecture-room by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. GEORGE STUART CHAMBERS will preach To-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. MCLELLAND WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"QUEEN"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING,
Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, and Manufactories, on most liberal terms and at current rates.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
10 10 12t No. 419 WALNUT Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company on the east between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1851.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.
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Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the College.
Price, $1 25. 10 2 wsmim

THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold their Annual Meeting at their Rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. All who are interested in the work of education at the South, or who may desire to become members of the Association, are cordially invited to be present.
10 11 2t MRS. R. P. WHITE, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The General Introductory to the One Hundred and Second Course of Lectures will be delivered by Professor JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
10 11 2t R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF LECTURES.—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 14, at 7½ P. M., by Professor GROSS. The regular lectures will begin the day after, at 10 A. M. 10 9 5t

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL meeting of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Association, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, when an election will be held for Officers and Managers of the Association for the ensuing year.
JOHN H. ATWOOD,
10 12 3t4p Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privilege of subscribing, upon certain terms, to the new loan about to be issued and also containing important general information.
10 7 6t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m10

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 28, of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
P. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Pittsburg, Oct. 8, 1867. 10 11 6t

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists.
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Quinsy, or inflammation of the throat, is very prevalent during the Spring and Fall of the year. Thousands of persons have immediate recourse to these medicines on the first symptoms of attack, and thus not only save time but even dispense with the advice or attendance of a physician. Colds produced by the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during this season, are speedily cured by the pills. These remedies fortify the body against the inclemencies of the winter.
Sold by all Druggists. 10 8 1uths3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DRS. EVANS AND RUTTLEY.—THESE remarkable physicians and benefactors of the afflicted are meeting with astonishing success. Their parlors, as well as their public hall, are daily thronged with patients, and we have yet to hear of a single case in which their treatment has not proved highly beneficial, and in most cases a cure is effected by a single treatment of but a few minutes. Their treatment is peculiar to themselves, although there have been men in all ages who have had the same magnetic power over diseases of the body and mind (some call it the "Gift of Healing"), yet few have possessed it to such an extent over nearly all diseases and persons. It is a life and vitality passed from a strong, healthy body to a weak one, that restores the lost or unequal circulation of the vital or nervous fluid. So powerful is this influence that persons who have for many years suffered from diseases which have been pronounced incurable, and to whom medicine has been administered with no good effect, have been restored to health in an incredibly short space of time. Below we give a few of their wonderful cures:—

THE DEAF AND DUMB MADE TO HEAR AND SPEAK.

This is to certify that my little daughter, twelve years of age, had been deaf and dumb since she was eighteen months old; could neither hear nor speak since that time until she was treated by Drs. Ruttley and Evans about two weeks ago, who, by two treatments of but a few minutes each, have perfectly restored her hearing and her speech, so that she can repeat any word or sentence in an intelligible manner.
(Signed) ANN DIVINE,
Residence, No. 1809.
Affirmed and subscribed before me this seventh day of October, 1867. H. TUNISON, Alderman.

HIP DISEASE CURED.

This is to certify that my little daughter, six and one-half years of age, had been suffering from Hip Disease for the past eighteen months; could not walk without assistance, had been in the City Hospital for four weeks without receiving any benefit, was cured by Drs. Ruttley and Evans by the treatments of but a few minutes each, and is now perfectly free from her disease.
(Signed) SUSANNA SWEENY,
Residence, No. 16 Leed's avenue, Philadelphia.
Sworn and subscribed before me this the seventh day of October.

Mr. John S. Smith, residence corner of Thirty-seventh and Poplar streets, West Philadelphia, says he had suffered from Chronic Rheumatism for the past four years, and that for the past two years could not walk without canes, nor put on his coat or fasten his shoes without assistance, was cured by two treatments, and now, for the first time in the past four years, feels that he is a well man. May be referred to.

Mrs. Lizzie Waer, No. 1154 S. Eighth street, says she had been suffering from Epileptic Spasms and Partial Paralysis for the past four months, averaging one or more spasms almost every day; was cured by two treatments by Drs. Ruttley and Evans.

Mrs. Martha Chapman, No. 41 Unity street, Frankford, Partial Blindness; could not thread a needle nor read ordinary print; sight perfectly restored by one treatment.

Mrs. Allace Taylor, residence No. 4501 Frankford street, Loss of Voice; had not spoken a word above a low whisper for six months; voice perfectly restored by one treatment at Public Hall. May be referred to by calling at her residence.

Mr. William Giles, entirely Deaf in one Ear, and hearing but indifferently in the other for fourteen years, also nearly blind; hearing perfectly restored by one treatment, and his sight much improved. Reference is made to Mr. Parker, City Officer, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets.

Mr. Hinkle, Alto street, or Stall in Girard Market, Shaking Paralysis; cured by one treatment at Public Hall. May be referred to.

Mr. L. H. Johnson, residence No. 1345 Franklin street, had been suffering from Disease of the Spine for the past three years, which totally incapacitated him for business; could not walk up a flight of stairs; after two treatments went to work as of old. May be seen by calling at his residence as above.

For further reference call at their Parlors, No. 915 Chesnut street. 10 4p

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
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"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Life Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling,	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.
Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stath4p

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
PARIS, 1867.
Steinway & Sons Triumphant,
HAVING BEEN AWARDED
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
In all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 26 tuthsstt NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m6p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 12t North Side, above Ninth.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3stf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

THE LATEST
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
IN
BYZANTINE,
CORAL,
ENAMEL,
GENEVA,
VENETIAN,
ROMAN,
PARISIAN
JEWELRY,
NOW OPENING BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wsm PHILADELPHIA.

ALMERIA GRAPES,
Very Choice, in Large Clusters.
THE FINEST OPENED IN PHILADELPHIA THIS SEASON.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsp PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.)
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Have just received their Fall Supply of
Imported and American Cheese.
ROUQUEFORT CHEESE,
STILTON CHEESE,
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
ROLLAND CHEESE,
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
SAGO CHEESE,
PINEAPPLE CHEESE,
NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE,
And others, from the Finest New York Dairies.
ALSO, 300 KITS OF THE FINEST
NEW WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,
Extra Fine Souchong or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas, of every grade
Young Hyson Teas, of finest qualities.
All fresh importations. 8 14

THE MECHANICAL
LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1867.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.
The Mechanical Laundry Company whose establishment, located at
No. 1520 S. NINTH Street,
Is the largest of its kind in the country, are now prepared for business. Orders may be left at the Laundry; Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 1015 CHESNUT Street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 208 S. TENTH Street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, No. 1022 RIDGE Avenue.
Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.
No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.
Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of
HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12 am3mrp Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.
JOHN A. BAUER & SON
Have now on hand a large assortment of
ELEGANT AND WELL MADE
FURNITURE,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices,
NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 28 m Ws6? 13t Above Spruce.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

OPENING
FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 wsm PHILADELPHIA.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$202 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$160 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 42	do	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$163 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, June issue.
$157 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29 mws 13p

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8 50.
CRIFFITH & PAGE,
6 10t NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 23 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE JEWISH HOLIDAYS.—At sunset on Sunday, September 29, the Jewish year 5628 began, and the event was duly commemorated by imposing religious exercises in all the synagogues in this city. These services were continued on Monday following, the Jewish New Year's Day, a peculiar feature of the ceremonies being the blowing of the *shophar*, or ram's horn, to which it is incumbent upon all believers in Judaism to listen. The New Year's Day is known by the title of *Rosh Hashana*, and on that day, according to the traditions preserved in the "Talmud," the Creator inscribes in the Book of Life the names of those who are confirmed as just, and in the Book of Death those who are confirmed as sinful. The first ten days of the year are known as the penitential days, and are observed throughout with great strictness, by daily confessions of sin and supplications for pardon. Wednesday last, October 9, was the Day of Atonement, which was even more penitentially observed than the preceding days, and on that day, according to the 'Talmud,' the Creator decided the fate of those whose future was undecided on *Rosh Hashana*, those who neglected during the penitential days to expiate their sins being then doomed to the condemnation of the law.

An interval of five days follows the Day of Atonement, and then commences the great Feast of the Tabernacles, or *Succoth*, which begins this year with the setting of the sun to-morrow. The ceremonies peculiar to this festival of the Jewish Church are enjoined in the following passage of Scripture, from Leviticus xxiii, 34-43:—

"Speak unto the children of Israel, saying:—The fifteenth day of this seventh month shall be the feast of Tabernacles for seven days unto the Lord. On the first day shall be a holy convocation: ye shall do no servile work therein. Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. On the eighth day shall be a holy convocation unto you, and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord: it is a solemn assembly, and ye shall do no servile work therein. These are the feasts of the Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations to offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord, a burnt offering and a meat offering: a sacrifice and drink offering, everything upon His day. Beside the Sabbaths of the Lord and beside your gifts, and beside all your vows, and beside all your free-will offerings, which ye give unto the Lord. Also on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, when ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven days: on the first day shall be a Sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a Sabbath. And ye shall take on the first day the fruits of goodly trees, branches of the palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees and willows of the brook, and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days. And ye shall keep it a feast unto the Lord seven days in the year; it shall be a statute forever in your generation; ye shall celebrate it in the seventh month. Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths. That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God."

One of the ceremonies inculcated above—the sacrifice, by fire, of meat and drink offerings—has been made obsolete by the destruction of the Temple; but the other injunctions are religiously observed. The four species selected from the vegetable kingdom, in accordance with the Scripture, are the sprouts of *Esrog*, a species of pitted lemon which grows in the Island of Corfu and the Syrian Desert: branches of Palm, or *Lulaf*: three Myrtle branches, each of which is required to have seven times three leaves upon its stem; and Willows which have grown by the side of a brook. The last three are tied together in a peculiar manner, and each morning during the Feast of the Tabernacles this bunch is taken in the left hand, and the *Esrog* in the right. A prayer for a prosperous season is then offered, after which the branches are waved three times each to the left and right, up and down, and forward and backward, as if to waft the blessing of Heaven from all quarters. Then follows the recitation of the prayer of *Hallel* which consists of the six Psalms beginning with the 113th and closing with the 118th. A procession around the synagogue is likewise joined in by persons carrying the *Lulafs*, preceded by the minister with the Holy Scroll.

The changeableness of our climate renders it impossible to carry out strictly the injunction to dwell in booths or tabernacles, but almost every Jew who has a back yard attached to his house has a *Succoth* erected on his premises, in which he takes his meals with his family during the festival. These booths, or *Succoths*, as they are called, from which the Jewish name of the festival is taken, are built so that the canopy of heaven can be seen through the roof. The latter is constructed of lattice-work, covered with fresh leaves. Inside of the *Succoth* splendid decorations are generally fixed, such as golden apples, peanuts, oranges, paper decorations, and pictures, while in the centre of most of them dangles a "Menourol," or seven-armed lamp, made of silver or brass, which, when lighted, gives the whole a gay appearance.

The first two days of the festival are strictly observed. Then follow five half-holidays, on which work is allowed after the morning service. The last of these five days, or *Hoshano Rabbo*, is the one on which, according to tradition, the Creator finally decides the fate of those who have exhibited signs of repentance for their errors, but who have not yet communicated their atonement. It is ushered in by reciting the Psalms and other words of wisdom, which is kept up until the small hours of the morning. During the morning services small bunches of willows are taken into the synagogue, and the leaves beaten off with a prayer that God might clean man of h's sins as the stem is cleaned of its leaves.

The eighth day of the festival is known as *Shemini Oizereth* and the ninth as *Simchath Thora*, or "joy of the land," both of them being close holidays. On the eve of the former the faithful forsake the *Succoths*, or booths, with prayers; and on the following morning prayers for copious rains and abundant crops are uttered with great solemnity. The latter is the day on which the reading of the five books of Moses, or the Pentateuch, is commenced.

It begins with the reading in the synagogue of the 33d and 34th chapters of Deuteronomy, and is continued in the family circle by weekly instalments of several chapters each. All the scrolls of the law are then taken out of the ark and carried around the synagogue, children attired in their best, and bearing flags and baskets of flowers, accompanying the procession. After the conclusion of the religious services of the day, the Feast of the Tabernacles is brought to a close by public and private entertainments. In Deuteronomy xvi, 13-17, is given an injunction to couple charity with the rejoicings of the holidays, and large contributions are taken up in the synagogues, the proceeds being distributed among the orphan asylums, free schools, and other Jewish institutions.

THE CITY VOTE—THE TRUE LOSS AND GAIN.—The official vote of the city of Philadelphia, as published by us in full yesterday, materially modifies the Republican loss and the Democratic gain, as we gave them from unofficial sources on Wednesday afternoon. In the following table, the vote on Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas is excluded from the calculation of the losses and gains, as Judge Ludlow's large majority was chiefly owing to Republican votes:—

Highest aggregate vote (Judge of Com. Pleas)	101,668
Lowest aggregate vote (Representatives)	100,614
Highest Republican vote (Register of Wills)	50,185
Lowest Republican vote (Sheriff)	48,742
Highest Democratic vote (Sheriff)	52,694
Lowest Democratic vote (Register of Wills)	51,383
Highest Democratic majority (Sheriff)	3 952
Lowest Democratic majority (Reg. of Wills)	1,198
Average Republican vote, 1866	53,733
" " " 1867	49,685
" " loss	4,048
Average Democratic vote, 1866	49,157
" " " 1867	51,719
" " gain	2,562
" Republican majority, 1866	4,576
" Democratic majority, 1867	2 034
Total Democratic gain on majority	6,610
The Democratic gain on the majority, as given by the unofficial figures, was	7,052

A BOLD TRANSACTION.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a colored man went to the office of Dr. Samuel Hollingsworth, Spruce street, below Sixteenth, and desired the Doctor to come immediately and visit a patient. The Doctor could not leave, and so informed the colored man, who went away. After an absence of a short time he repeated his visit and made a similar request, but was again informed by the Doctor of his inability to attend the patient. The colored man again retired, but soon returned, when his importunity became so urgent that the Doctor left the office to fill his mission of mercy. While absent the colored man returned to his office and stole a coat, with $30 in money, and an office coat. The Doctor soon returned, when he discovered that he had been robbed. Information was given of the affair, and the police immediately set to work to find the perpetrator of the deed.

WHITE MEN ATTACKED BY NEGROES.—On election night a crowd of men and boys were hauling a boat through the streets, and when at Sixth and St. Mary streets they were attacked by a gang of colored men, who took the boat from them. The police interfered and recaptured the boat. During the affair bricks were thrown, one of which struck Sergeant Pearson on the knee, tearing his pants and slightly injuring him. He received information of the perpetrator of the act through two colored men, when Officer Hergesheimer arrested Edward Williams, at Seventh and Bedford streets, as the offender, and took him before Alderman Morrow, who held him in $800 bail. He was committed.

BOAT FOUND.—A fishing skiff was found yesterday in the river Delaware, on the east side of the Island. It is painted white, and is supposed to have been stolen. A yawl boat was also found, which was painted white with a red stripe. A man was found in the first-named boat. He was taken before Alderman Toland, and gave the name of John Glenn. He was held in $800 bail to answer for the alleged offense.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—Martha Walton, residing in Catharine street, was arrested yesterday in Fourth street, above South, on the charge of stealing a coat. After a hearing before Alderman Morrow, the evidence not being conclusive, she was discharged.

INTERESTING SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—An interesting Sunday School meeting took place at Bethune Hall, Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue, last Sunday afternoon, on which occasion the children belonging to this flourishing church enterprise were assembled together, in order to listen to addresses by the clergyman in charge of the congregation, Rev. P. Stryker Talmage, Hon. James Pollock, R. F. Nichols, and A. J. Dumont, Esqs. The new enterprise is of the Reformed Dutch Church, and is growing rapidly in numbers. It is the intention of the members soon to purchase a lot upon which to erect a chapel.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.—The two great Medical Colleges of Philadelphia commence operations for the winter on Monday. At 12 o'clock on that day, Professor Joseph Leidy, M. D., will deliver the general introductory lecture to the one hundred and second course of the University of Pennsylvania; and at 7½ in the evening Professor Gross will deliver the introductory lecture to the forty-third course of the Jefferson Medical College.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—The alarm of fire this morning about 1 o'clock was caused by the burning of a shed attached to the soap and candle manufactory of Mr. McKinney, Fourth street, near Columbia avenue. The fire extended until it reached to other portions of the building, and continued to burn until the property destroyed amounted to about $9000. The premises of Mr. Humbige also suffered to the amount of $500. An adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Wigand, suffered to the amount of about $200. Owing to the inflammable condition of the soap works, it was found difficult to suppress the flames.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—A double team belonging to Mr. Irwin, and attached to a wagon loaded with bricks, accidentally backed into the Delaware at the first dock below Arch street wharf. Through the timely assistance of the bystanders, the driver of the vehicle and one of the horses were rescued from drowning; but the other horse met with a watery grave, the bricks were lost, and the wagon and harness badly damaged.

ROBBERY OF AN OLD COLORED WOMAN.—Catharine Sharp was arrested last night by Officer Hamilton, on the charge of the larceny of a watch from an old colored woman, with whom she had been living for some time. She had been robbing the old lady until her booty amounted to about $160. About fifteen pawn tickets were found on her person. She was taken before Alderman Morrow, who held her in $800 bail, in default of which she was committed.

DROWNED MAN.—An unknown man was found drowned this morning in the Schuylkill river, below Market street bridge. Another man was drowned yesterday afternoon from a canal boat on the Schuylkill, below the Chesnut street bridge. His body was not recovered. The first-named body is thought to be that of the colored man who murdered his wife a few weeks since, in Locust street, near Eighth.

WHISTLING MOSE.—This eccentric individual was arrested yesterday morning, by Officer Kendig, at Ninth and Chesnut streets. He was begging at the time, and when refused alms by a gentleman, he struck him, knocking his hat off. Mose was taken before Alderman Beitler, who committed him for thirty days as a vagrant.

THE STEAMBOAT "WARNER," after to-day, will discontinue her 4 o'clock P. M. trip down from Bristol, and her 6 o'clock P. M. trip up from Chesnut street wharf. The 2 o'clock afternoon trip up, and the 7 o'clock morning trip down, continue as usual.

PICKPOCKET.—John Murray was arrested yesterday at the Navy Yard, by Officer Dickinson, on the charge of picking a man's pocket. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Mink, and was required to enter bail for his appearance at Court, in default of which he was committed.

ROBBERY OF A CIGAR STORE.—Last night or this morning the cigar store of Frederick Spiecker, No. 152 Coates street, was entered and robbed of a gold watch, $35 in cash, and about $100 worth of cigars and pipes. The burglars made their escape.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Joseph Grechy, living at No. 128 S. Sixth street, attempted, night before last, to kill his wife by inflicting several heavy blows upon her. He was taken before Recorder Eneu, and held in $1000 bail to answer.

ROBBED.—A white man, who visited a house in Brier place last night, was robbed of $25 in money. Two women were arrested on the charge of committing the act. They were taken before Alderman Swift, who held them to answer.

HELD TO ANSWER.—George Griswell was charged yesterday with an offense against morality. He was held by Alderman Beitler in $600 bail to answer at Court.

FIRE.—A very slight fire occurred at John C. Davis' spoke-works, Front street, above Laurel, about 11 o'clock this A. M.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, located at No. 1520 South Ninth street, is an institution of which our citizens have long felt the necessity. They propose to do the family wash cheaper, better, and more expeditiously than it can be done at home, guaranteeing, under their admirably arranged system, the return of every garment entrusted to their care. We call the attention of housewives to their card in another column.

DRS. EVANS & RUTTLEY.—The announcement of the cures in another column of our paper to-day, made by these gentlemen, is truly amazing—the deaf and dumb having been made to hear and speak, the lame to walk, and the partially blind to see. Drs. Evans & Ruttley's rooms, at No. 915 Chesnut street, are constantly crowded with patients, and their success in the curing of diseases seems to border on the marvellous.

MARRIED.

HENRIQUES—HICKEY.—On the evening of the 9th instant, by Rev. J. H. Peters, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. S. L. HENRIQUES, of Jefferson, Texas, to Miss LIZZIE C. HICKEY, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hickey, of this city.

NAPUY—SELMAN.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. S. Kennard, No. 720 N. Broad street, Mr. OSCAR C. NAPUY and Miss MARY E. SELMAN, both of this city.

DIED.

BACON.—On the evening of the 11th instant, BESSIE W., infant daughter of Edward and Lizzie W. Bacon.

DEVIR.—On the 9th instant, FRANCIS JOSEPH, son of Patrick and the late Sarah Devir.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1020 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

EARNEST.—On the 10th instant, HENRY S. EARNEST, eldest son of Henry and Sarah Earnest, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East Washington lane, Germantown, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

FIELD.—On Thursday, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock P.M., BESSIE, daughter of John and Sarah H. Field, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral from her parents' residence, Hestonville, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

FINE.—In Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on the morning of the 12th instant, HENRY MACKIE, son of John H. and Alletta Fine, aged 11 months and 21 days. **

HENDERSON.—On the 9th instant, ELIZABETH HENDERSON, daughter of the late Joseph and Ann Parsons, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Kenworthy, No. 333 N. Twenty-third street, on Sunday morning, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Norristown for burial.

OMINSETTER.—On the 9th instant, DAVID OMINSETTER, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Upper Merion Township, Montgomery county, near Messrs. Dennis Anderson & Co.'s Mill, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Gulf Church.

OTT.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH OTT, son of Mary and the late Jacob Ott, of New Orleans, aged 23 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, from his late residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Dennis' Church. Carriages will leave Mr. Simon Gartland's office, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 8 o'clock precisely. *

RICHARDSON.—On the 11th instant, WILLIE, twin son of William H. and C. D. Richardson, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 N. Twelfth street, on Monday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock. *

RUDD.—On the morning of the 12th instant, Commodore JOHN RUDD, U. S. N.

STOCKTON.—At Burlington, N. J., on the morning of the 11th instant, MARY V. B., daughter of Samuel W. and Mary A. Stockton, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her parents' residence, on Monday evening, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, on Tuesday morning at 10½ o'clock. *

WOSTENHOLM'S AND RODGERS' POCKET Knives, and genuine "Lux" (Braithwaite's) Scissors, of various patterns, and those of less celebrated makers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

POLISHED STEEL SPRING, ARC AND Coopers' Compasses, Dividers, and Callipers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR THE LITTLE FELLOWS WE HAVE Coppered Iron Whirligigs, Jackstones and Spinners. Boxes of Tools, Small Hatchets, Saws and Planes and Skates. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

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WM. PAINTER & CO.,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do,	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) m5p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING House, No. 1608 LOCUST Street, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience.

The furniture can be sold with the house.

Apply on the premises. 10 3 10t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and a-half, from November 1, 1867, in Montgomery county, short distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street. 10 3 10t

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, for six or twelve months, west of Tenth, and between Pine and Vine streets. Must be in first-rate order, and will be kept so. No small children. Address "Merchant," box 2784 Post Office. 10 12 3t*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. 9 112m

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET

CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN

CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Steamer Sunk—A Drunken Frolic on the Santa Fe Road—Progress of the Pacific Road, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The steamer J. H. Lacy, of the St. Joseph and Omaha line, was snagged and sunk night before last twenty-five miles above St. Joseph. The loss is not stated, but is said to be insured in Cincinnati offices.

A difficulty recently occurred at Camaron crossing, on the Santa Fe road, between the escort of a passenger stage coach, in which three men were killed, and the sergeant in command of the escort wounded. The trouble grew out of the drunkenness and quarrelsome conduct of the sergeant.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad and Telegraph line reached Hayes City yesterday. The Santa Fe Stage Company and United States Express line will make this their terminus this winter.

There is no Indian news.

The Democrats will have a grand jollification over the result of the recent elections to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The clothing store of J. M. Brown & Co., Third street, near Washington avenue, was damaged this morning to the amount of $10,000 to $15,000. The amount of insurance is not known.

Fire in Montreal—The Remains of a Man Found in the Ruins.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—A house of ill-fame was burned in this city last night, and the remains of a man were found in the ruins, but too much charred to be identified.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Cotton very dull; middling nominal at 18½. Flour quiet but firmer; Wheat firm at $2 80@2·85 for prime. Corn weak at 3@5c. decline; white, $1·45@1·50; yellow, $1·48; mixed $1·41. Oats lower; sales at 70@73c. Rye 5c. lower; sales at $1·70. Provisions firm but unchanged.

OBITUARY.—This morning we learn of the decease of Commodore John Rudd, which occurred last night at his residence, on Spruce street, below Broad, after a lingering illness. He was, we believe, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, but in his latter years has resided in our own city. His name has been associated with the naval history of our country for years. After serving honorably for a quarter of a century, he was placed on the retired list on the 21st of December, 1861, with the rank of Commodore, to await orders of the Navy Department. His sudden death has caused deep sorrow and universal regret.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About half-past 10 o'clock this morning Thomas Anderson, forty-five years of age, fell from the masthead of the schooner William G. Bartlett, lying at Cramp's wharf, foot of Otis street, and was instantly killed. He was taken to his residence, in the rear of No. 324 Stanley street.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.............OCTOBER 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............58 | 11 A. M..............64 | 2 P. M..............66

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Rebecca Sheppard, Beaston, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Gandy, Petersburg, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Ida L. Adams, Smithfield, do.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Richmond, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr F. Edwards, Bolce, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Helen Mar, Wines, 4 days from Georgetown, with corn to captain.
Schr F. Edwards, Bolce, from Boston.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Gandy, from Derby.
Schr Rose, Williams, from Millville.
Schr Ida L. Adams, from Pennsgrove.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Sassafras, with peaches to J. D. Ruoff.

RETURNED.

Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, for Boston, with coal, was dismasted at 3 P. M. yesterday, off Reedy Island, during a squall; lost foretopmast and mainmast head, and all attached. Was towed back to port for repairs by tug E. A. Souder.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Havana yesterday.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence for New Orleans, at Havana yesterday.
Brig J. Baker, Head, for Philadelphia, put back to Orchilla, leaky, to sail about 20th, after discharging.
Schr R. Souder, from Salisbury for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr N. E. Clarke, Phillips, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.
Schr Wave, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dighton 9th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, hence, at Norwich 10th instant.
Schr L. Hunter, Perry, for Philadelphia, at Newport 10th inst.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 10th inst.
Sbbrs Naiad Queen, Chase, and Joseph W. Wilson, Somers, hence, at Newport 10th inst.
Fears are entertained for the safety of the schr J. B. Cunningham, of New London, Captain Gilbert Roath, which left Philadelphia about 25 days since with coal for Providence.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Arrived, steamship Leo, Dearborn, from Savannah.
Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, from London.
Barque Hartzburg, Wachter, from Bremen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIAMOND DICKENS.

ELEVENTH VOLUME READY.

OLIVER TWIST.

Retail Price, $1·50. Our Price, $1·00.

THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY DICKENS

Our Mutual Friend, 2 volumes,
Little Dorrit, 2 volumes,
Great Expectations, 1 volume.

Being fifth, sixth and seventh books of the

BEST EDITION OF DICKENS' WORKS EXTANT,

And a new Illustrated Juvenile by Alice Cary,

SNOW BERRIES,

Are published this day, and for sale at

CLOSING OUT PRICES.

A splendid assortment of

$2·00 bound Books at 50 cents.
$1·50 bound Books at 25 cents.
$2·00 Pictures at 25 cents.

PRANG'S UNSURPASSED CHROMOS, at closing out Prices.

G. W. PITCHER,

1t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Instruction, in all departments, commenced on MONDAY, October 7. [10 12 2t*

See advertisement under head of "Instruction."

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 6mw

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC

(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any Cause Whatever

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY

SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA.

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 3 North Sixth Street.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.

Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

No. 631 ARCH Street

PHILADELPHIA PA.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Gravity of the Italian Situation.

Victor Emanuel to Pass the Frontier Shortly.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 11—Evening.—Affairs in Italy have a very grave aspect. It is thought the whole nation will follow Garibaldi, and that King Victor Emanuel will soon pass the frontier. The Emperor Napoleon will return here on Tuesday next. Rentes have declined.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 11—Evening.—United States 5-20s, 74⅛.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Secretary McCulloch's Place—Erastus Corning and the National Money Bags—Generals Schofield, Ord, and Pope Coming to Washington—A Successor to General Grant.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

Greeley is good authority for stating that the President two weeks ago offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Erastus Corning, of New York, but it was declined by Mr. Corning. Reports of Cabinet changes still prevail. Some of McCulloch's opponents declared to-day that he would not be in his present position ten days longer, while his friends assert that he will not be removed, that the President, in yielding to the clamor against him, only tendered the Secretaryship to Corning to satisfy the hungry crowd of Democrats who were ravenous after McCulloch's money-bags, and having done this, and finding that no unexceptionable man would take the place under present circumstances, the President will make no further demonstration in that direction at present.

A movement is on foot to have a Pennsylvania Democrat appointed to a seat in the Cabinet, on the ground that Pennsylvania, having been restored to the Democratic fold, is entitled to this mark of Executive favor, and as McCulloch's position controls the largest share of patronage, some of the Democrats are casting round for a suitable man from Pennsylvania to present to the President for McCulloch's place.

Dan Vorhees, of Indiana, was with Mr. Johnson this morning trying to strengthen his back bone for more decisive measures against the radicals. The Democrats say Johnson talks sweetly to them, but they can't get him to act.

General Schofield is still here, and this morning waited on the President. It is understood that all the District Commanders, except Hancock, have been ordered here by the President for consultation upon reconstruction measures, and Pope and Ord are expected here in a few days.

General Frank Blair is spoken of this morning as being most likely to succeed Grant in the War Office. McClernand's chances are *nix*, but Blair, if he should be nominated, don't stand the slighest chance of being confirmed by the Senate.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—The Congressional sub-committee on elections (whereof Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, is chairman) to inquire into the loyalty of the Congressmen elect from Kentucky, arrived at Lexington yesterday, and commenced taking testimony this morning.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The steamers for Europe to-day took out $207,275.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—A hearing took place this afternoon at the Central Station before Alderman Beitler, in the case of John Cronin, who was arrested last night under suspicious circumstances at the side door of Messrs. Benjamin Bullock's Sons', No. 39 Letitia street, by Private Watchman Davis.

The evidence showed that between 8 and 9 o'clock Mr. Davis visited his beat, when he saw a man standing at the store door of the Messrs. Bullock. On approaching him the man moved off, when he was seized by Davis, who examined the doors and found that they were open. Cronin was then handed over to an officer and the store was examined, when it was found that the drawers of the desks in the second story had been drawn out and the contents scattered. The accused was held in $3000 bail.

Christopher Hentz, who works in a safe factory, was before Alderman Beitler this afternoon. Mr. Moyer, wholesale clothier, of the firm of Moyer & Lessig, Sixth street, above Berks, testified that his place was entered by the second-story window. As far as ascertained, from nine to ten coverlids were stolen, valued at about $4·50 apiece.

The place was entered twice, the second time on the 7th of September.

Detective Levy, on being sworn, stated that the defendant admitted selling some eight or nine of the coverlids to-day; he admitted having broken into the place and stealing coverlids. He was held to answer.

Jacob V. Heise, No. 1603 N. Eighth street, watchmaker, was before the Alderman. C. B. Buckly, of Berks county, testified that he had left a watch with the accused last June. He had called for it several times and could not get it. The accused then moved to the city, to which place he was traced. The accused had also received watches from other parties, which he failed to return, and which were subsequently found in pawn shops in this city. He was held in $1500 bail.

John Collins, a lad, was also charged with stealing a $100 bill, and other amounts. The accused absented himself from his employer's place of business after the transaction, which led to suspicion. He was held in $600 bail.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers, VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 9 1352w mwf3m

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXLI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

October.

Monday, 7.—Mrs. Lincoln reorganizes her Bureau by throwing out all of her two-thousand dollar shawls and her one-thousand dollar other things, for the purpose of advertising her forthcoming work of "Five Years in the White House."

Tuesday, 8.—The Republicans meet their Waterloo and their Bull Run; Billy McMullen re-elected, and the Republican party has "a head put on it."

Wednesday, 9.—Devoted to wheelbarrow processions and wood-sawing by the losers in the election, and the wearing of new shiny hats by their *betters*.

Thursday, 10.—Postponement of the serenade to President Johnson by the Democracy. Owing to the election news, the President was too *full of spirits* to have any further demonstrations.

Friday, 11.—Illumination in Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury burns a number of counterfeit 7·30s, thus making *light* of the public obligations.

Saturday, 12.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor has a talk with Mr. Johnson, and is admonished to say no more about politics, and make no more *cuts* on the President.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

I called upon the President yesterday, and had a very interesting and instructive talk with him on the subject of the elections and on the state of the country at large, and am satisfied, since my conversation with him, that we know very little of his composition, as his vetoes and messages are not as good as he can do in that line.

I thought I would not call upon him at a public hour, but go early, and secure a good seat. I accordingly rang the front-door bell at half-past 7 in the morning. An intelligent freedman came to the door. Said I, "Is your Moses in?" "Who, Sar?" said the intelligent freedman. "Mr. JOHNSON," I said this time, as I saw the freedman was not intelligent enough to appreciate my little sarcasm. "Yes, Sar; but he just a-shavin', Sar." Said I, "All right, then; I'll see him, if you please." "He don't see anybody now, Sar; he not hab his breakfast yet, Sar!" "Tell him," said I, with an air of Brutus, to this Cæsar; "tell him I am a newspaper editor, and want to have a talk with him on passing events, particularly the elections, and to ask him some questions"—at the same time handing him a card that an old Philadelphia acquaintance had procured for me, reading thus:—

COMPLIMENTARY.

Admit the Bearer and his Friends.

T. B. FLORENCE.

Soon the freedman returned and asked me up into the Sky-Blue Room. As I entered the President laid down his razor, but still holding the brush, advanced, and gave me his hand. After an exchange of courtesies, said he:—"I see you don't shave, or I would ask you to shave with me; you will, therefore, excuse me a minute. But, by-the-way, that was a close shave our friends have just had in Pennsylvania"—and here the President gave one of his happiest smiles. Said he, "Amuse yourself by looking over some of my proclamations that I have prepared for our Southern brethren, but have not yet sent, awaiting the results of the present elections."



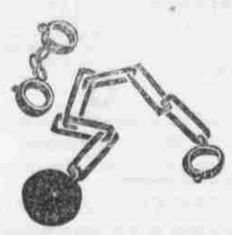
I sat down in a rocking-chair and turned over a few messages and clipped copies of the *Age*, when the President turned to me and asked me what was the name of my paper. I told him I was not a proprietor—merely an editor; that I was the Series Editor of THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH. "Ah!" said the President, "those Philadelphia papers spend a great deal of money, and would do very well, if they would only leave politics alone." I replied that our paper was not a partisan paper, though it had opinions on politics. "Yes," said the President, "I do not so much allude to your paper, as I have for a long time appreciated it very much; but I more particularly allude to the *Press* of your city." He asked me if I ever saw that paper. I told him I heard there was such a paper, but that I had never seen it. He said he had never seen it either. He thought the *Age* the most enterprising paper published in the country; and he always consulted it during the sittings of Congress for his opinions on Congressional doings. He also thought the New York *Herald* a good comic paper. I was surprised at the President's acute criticisms on the public press.

The President was by this time through his shaving, which had been somewhat delayed by our conversation, and turning to me, asked me if I had had my "eye-opener" yet? I told him I had, about an hour ago; at which remark he turned his back to me and "smiled." Closing the side-board door, he took a seat beside me. "Now," said he, "ask me some of your hardest questions."

"Well," said I, "what do you think of the reelection of Bill McMullin?"

"I don't think much of *Bills* as a general thing. When I was first attacked with Bills I was a small merchant in the tailoring way, and have risen, I might say, like the *goose from its ashes*, from that to what you see me, and since I have been here I have been haunted day and night with Upholsterers' Bills, Civil Rights Bills, Freedmen's Bills, and," added he, "since you have spoken in that line yourself, Bill Kelley."

Said I, "Does your Excellency read the 'Supper Table Series' in our paper?" "Oh, yes! It is the only thing in your paper I do read; but," continued he, laying his vetoing hand on my shoulder, "young man, keep out of politics; you see to what it has brought me, and I notice with alarm a disposition on the part of young people to form political opinions. My advice is, now that the elections are turning out right, that we all go to work. Our brethren and sistern in the South are starving on account of the political opinions of the North, and though General Lee had a couple of roosters presented to him, they will not maintain him long, even if stewed; and to-day there are hundreds of families calling for chickens, and getting nothing but pork and hard-tack, which is not fare compared to fowl.



THE CONFEDERATE BONDS

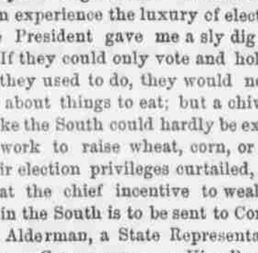
are now repudiated, and the people are without money or Congressmen. You know from your own experience the luxury of elections." Here the President gave me a sly dig in the side. "If they could only vote and hold elections as they used to do, they would not care so much about things to eat; but a chivalrous people like the South could hardly be expected to go to work to raise wheat, corn, or bacon, with their election privileges curtailed, for we know that the chief incentive to wealth and position in the South is to be sent to Congress. I was an Alderman, a State Representative, a Governor, a Congressman, a Vice-President, and now a President—there is nothing left for me, I don't plead for myself; but there are many in the South that have never been Aldermen, and I think of them, and these District Military Commanders make not only Aldermen but Governors unnecessary, and a Congressman is out of the question. We cannot expect the South to submit to its administration."

"Well," said I, seeing the President had exhausted himself on that subject, "what do you think of Ben. Butler?"

"Ah," replied he, "you have me this time. Butler is one of those fellows that I never allow myself to think of." Here the President laughed, and asked me if I thought they would impeach him. I said, "Your Excellency will understand that I am to do the questioning;" and, furthermore, that I would not like to commit myself, as I purposed publishing this interview, if he had no objections. He said he had none; but that he would like to be represented in

HIS OTHER CLOTHES,

as he generally dressed in plain black, with a coat of swallow-tail pattern. "Indeed," continued he, "to crack a joke, I consider a 'swallow' a great invention." At this remark



WE BOTH SMILED.

After this ceremony was gone through with, which the President, I observed, did with great punctiliousness, we rambled off into a less dignified style of conversation, and with greater freedom and ease, in the discussion of the prominent topics of the day. Said he:—"Do you think Morrissey a better man than Mike McCoole? and what do you think of my Amnesty Proclamation?" I said that I thought he was, and that it ought to be much appreciated by the people whom it was intended to benefit.

He said he did not think so; he thought he was an overrated man; that Mike's last fight showed that he had bottom, but that he would like to see Morrissey's powers exercised on the radicals before the meeting of the next Congress; and if Mr. Morrissey would wait upon him, he would give him the names of some that he would like to see "sent to grass." He felt, on reading the news of the election from Pennsylvania last night, sent to him on a slip by his friend Mr. Florence, that it was high time an example was made of some of the more obnoxious radicals; and he intended to propose some measures to his Cabinet with that end in view.

At this juncture the breakfast bell rang, and the President, with his usual punctuality, rose, and asked me if I would go down and take a cup of coffee. I excused myself, saying that I was paying four dollars a day board at my hotel, and could not conscientiously lose a meal under such circumstances. We parted at the foot of the stairs. He bade me good morning, and requested me, if I published this talk, not to make any pictures with it—that, as a general thing, he did not like the *cuts* that appeared in our paper.

This is the substance of the conversation with the President, as near as I can remember; and I should say that, after a careful consideration, I think he is a man whose fighting weight is about one hundred and forty pounds, middle height, wears no whiskers, and No. 10 boots, though he had none on at the time of my interview, as he prefers slippers, yet has a decided aversion to Pumps.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than over, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

Salesrooms No. 720 Chesnut Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Though Scorched, Not Dead.

A FIRE-PROOF TEST

TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

AND

EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.

ALSO,

A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.

The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat, deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size to be burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as above specified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made,

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867. [9 28 stuth 10t]

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. M. C. S.

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

IN ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsâm

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. KENNEDY, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN ALEXANDER, surviving Executor of JAMES M. KENNEDY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 12 suthtu6* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. MCKNIGHT and JOHN BROWN, Executors of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 12 suthtu5* HENRY C. TERRY, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ANDREW SMITH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ANDREW SMITH, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

JENNETTE SMITH, Administratrix,
ELM Street, bet. Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts.
Or to her Attorney,
ROBERT P. DECHERT,
9 7 s 6* No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
22,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,268·25
8,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·36	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,000	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,656 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for Insurances made		27,037·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173.	Estimated value	2,030·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Lallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg.
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,401·16.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$6,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	F. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 20]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. B. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Cassilion,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23]

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye, cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 tuthsm

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $625.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 2m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1891 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

MEN OF GENIUS.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Silent the Lord of the world
Eyes from the heavenly height,
Girt by his far-shining train,
Us, who with banners unfurled,
Fight life's many-chanced fight
Madly below in the plain.

Then saith the Lord to his own;
"See ye the battle below,
Turmoil of death and of birth?
Too long let we them groan;
Haste, arise ye and go,
Carry my peace upon earth."

Gladly they rise at his call,
Gladly they take his demand,
Gladly descend to the plain.
Alas! how few of them all—
Those willing servants—shall stand
In their Master's presence again!

Some in the tumult are lost;
Baffled, bewildered they stray;
Some as prisoners draw breath;
Others—the bravest—are crossed
On the height of their bold-followed way
By the swift-rushing missile of Death.

Hardly, hardly shall one
Come with countenance bright,
O'er the cloud-wrapt perilous plain,
His Master's errand well done,
Safe through the smoke of the fight,
Back to his Master again.

Behind the Curtain.

One Walter Maynard has brought out a volume in London styled the "Enterprising Impressario," in which he narrates some of his experiences as a theatrical manager. He is apparently on terms of intimacy with Mr. J. L. Hatton, whom he constantly calls "the Sultan"—an exquisite witticism that is beyond our comprehension. He would fain interest his readers in the sorrows of a conductor, whose legs were exceedingly cold, in the orchestra of the theatre at Cork. He tells you how Mad'lle Piccolomini kissed her lover when she met him unexpectedly at the junction at Crewe.

The book is, indeed, the history of the doings and adventures of a company of operatic stars of the first magnitude, who, under the conduct of an enterprising impressario, were the first who went on musical tours in Great Britain. The advent of these notables is still matter of lively recollection in all the towns they visited. The visits of singers and actors are now become matters of frequent recurrence; but the wonder and delight with which they were regarded when first brought into the provinces gave their journey an aspect of romance which can never return. In the beginning, concerts only were attempted, and sometimes achieved under difficulties not less real for being whimsical. Here is a

STORY OF GRISI.

In those days, enterprising Impressarios used to engage half a-dozen singers to form a concert party, buy two travelling carriages to carry them about in, and so take them to those towns that were nearest to one another. Grisi's first visit to the provinces was made after that fashion; and I have heard her describe the pleasures, pains, and penalties of the road; how, on one occasion, the post-boys of the carriage she was in took her from Chatsworth to Matlock, instead of to Sheffield. They had lost sight of the carriage which preceded them, and had mistaken their instructions. Grisi alighted at Matlock with her travelling companions; there were no signs of the rest of the party, and none whatever of any concert going to take place. "*Che fare, per Bacco!*" The landlord of the inn was at a loss to know what to do with the foreigners, none of whom spoke English. After a great deal of dumb show and pantomime, Grisi opened her desk, and discovered that the concert that evening was to be at Sheffield. "Sheffield," she said to the landlord. "Sheffield is a very long way off; this is Matlock;" on hearing which, Grisi understood enough English to know a mistake had been made, and getting into the carriage again, ordered the postilions to drive as hard as they could to Sheffield. Whether it was for "her siller bright or for the winsome lady," Grisi does not say; but after great exertions on the part of the boys and horses, the travellers reached Sheffield just in time to prevent the public from being dismissed without hearing the *Diva*. Tamburini and Benedict had done their utmost to prevent complete disappointment, the baritone having sung several songs and got into a very bad temper at the absence of the soprano, who was then much younger than some of us remember her, and full of mischief. Tamburini declared it was a practical joke, and had told the unhappy impressario he would sing no more, having, in fact, exhausted his concert repertoire, when the long-looked-for absentees came into the green-room, and volunteered to finish the concert in their travelling costume, with one condition, that time should be allowed them to eat a sandwich.

Here is what the author says of that singular institution of Parisian theatres.

THE CLAQUE.

In Paris, the *claque* exists in all theatres, with the honorable exception of the Theatre Italien. At the Grand Opera, the present *chef de la claque*, M. David, is a man of importance and intelligence He has a staff two hundred strong under his command. With cunning generalship he distributes his forces in batches of ten or twenty throughout the house. Each of these he places under the surveillance of trusty lieutenants—men of caution and of superior address. He occupies a conspicuous position himself, and conducts the applause with as much care and precision as the *chef d'orchestre* directs the music. * * * * *

In most of the theatres the *claque* sit together, and occupy the centre of the pit. With a little practical experience you can pretty well tell which of the artists on the stage is liberal towards the *claque*, and which the reverse. On a first night the *claque* is an object of interest to authors, actors, singers, and managers. The *chef* has long and serious interviews with the impressario, at which are discussed the different "points" that are to be distinguished, where the *claque* is to laugh loudly, or express approbation by an encouraging "bravo." Auguste, David's predecessor at the opera, insisted upon all first nights confided to his care being sustained *a la crescendo*. He used to declare it would never do to exhaust the influence of his efforts upon the first and second acts, but that as the piece progressed so should the excitement of the *claque* increase, until the last act ended in the mad enthusiasm of his myrmidons.

Rats.

There were no rats in California before the gold discoveries. Then—in 1849—they were imported by sea in the rat's worst shape, that of the brown or Norwegian variety. Few of the interior towns were visited until 1852. Now they infest all parts of the State. In 1850 there were no rats in New Mexico, and it used to be a speculation how long the adobe houses would resist their gnawing teeth, whenever they should see fit to establish themselves in that country. It is said that the rat was unknown before the Christian era, and that his first appearance in Europe was long after, in the Middle Age. This was the black rat, coming from no place of which we now have any record. He soon spread all over Europe; and, from his hostility to the mouse, which has been known through all recorded time, it is strange that the smaller rodent has not been exterminated. He would be were he not perhaps even more prolific than his bigger brother.

The brown rat was not known in Europe before the eighteenth century; and, though called a Norwegian rat, was actually imported from India. He is the strongest and most ferocious, and destructive of his tribe. To-day, it is said, there is not a black rat in Paris, the race there having been killed out by the browner animal. This species is widely known all over the United States. The ravages of the rats of both species are enormous. How they can be got rid of is a question worthy of the attention of legislators. Such vermin, if possible, ought to be exterminated; a rat, no matter how domesticated he may be, having no more right to live in a civilized community than a wolf or a wildcat.

Confucius.

Dr. Legge, an English divine, after devoting many years to the Chinese language, has recently brought out an English translation of the Chinese classics. This volume furnishes the reader with the means of solving the principal questions relating to Confucius, the founder of the Chinese religion.

It appears from this work that he was continually wandering about in search of employment, and was often rebuked by meaner men for his dejection under refusal. On one occasion an irreverent spectator of his canvassing for power compared his troubled appearance to the disconsolate look of a "stray dog." We find him acknowledging that he was not unaccustomed "to be overcome of wine;" and perhaps he was led to that indulgence by a desire to wash away his regret for the loss of office. He was not over truthful, for on one occasion he did not hesitate to violate an oath, excusing himself in the very words which brought such reproach on Euripides, "My tongue swore, but my mind was unsworn." He was not a brave man, for he turned pale at a clap of thunder, and migrated from any place where he apprehended danger. He was not a continent man, if the rule *qui s'excuse s'accuse* be true, for he had to justify himself with reference to visits which gave great offense to his disciples. We find him uttering shrewd remarks as to the difficulty of managing concubines, which shows he had experience in that line. He divorced his wife. He was, however, amiable, in general sincere, and really earnest to improve, according to the little light vouchsafed to him. The best thing that is said of him is, that he "would angle, but not use a net; he shot, but at birds perching." Finally, his character may be best understood from the following extract, which gives an account of his death:—

Early one morning, we are told, he got up, and with his hands behind his back, dragging his staff, he moved about by his door, crooning over:—

"The great mountain must crumble;
The strong beam must break;
And the wise man wither away like a plant."

After a little, he entered the house and sat down opposite the door. Tsze-kung had heard his words, and said to himself, "If the great mountain crumble, to what shall I look up? If the strong beam break, and the wise man wither away, on whom shall I lean? The master, I fear, is going to be ill." With this he hastened into the house. Confucius said to him, "Tsze, what makes you so late? According to the statutes of Hea, the corpse was dressed and coffined at the top of the Eastern steps, treating the dead as if he were still the host. Under the Yin, the ceremony was performed between the two pillars, as if the dead were both host and guest. The rule of Chow is to perform it at the top of the Western steps, treating the dead as if he were a guest. I am a man of Yin, and last night I dreamt that I was sitting with offerings before me between the two pillars. No intelligent monarch arises; there is not one in the empire that will make me his master. My time is come to die." So it was. He went to his couch, and, after seven days, expired. Such is the account which we have of the last hours of this great philosopher of China. His end was not unimpressive, but it was melancholy. He sank behind a cloud. Disappointed hopes made his soul bitter. The great ones of the empire had not received his teachings. No wife nor child was by to do the kindly offices of affection for him. Nor were the expectations of another life present with him as he passed through the dark valley. He uttered no prayer, and he betrayed no apprehensions. Deep-treasured in his own heart may have been the thought that he had endeavored to serve his generation by the will of God, but he gave no sign. "The mountain falling came to naught, and the rock was removed out of his place." So death prevailed against him and he passed; his countenance was changed and he was sent away.

Mary Stuart's House at Jedburgh.

A correspondent of a London paper recently visited the house in which Mary Stuart lay sick of fever for seven weeks after her memorable night-ride of forty miles to visit the wounded Bothwell. This is what he says about it:—

"The house, which now belongs to a family named Armstrong, is partly kept in habitable repair and partly left in decay. The proprietor himself is now in Russia; and it was his sister, a lady who seldom stays long at a time in the house, who very kindly showed our little party over it. I should say it was the oldest building, for one of its small size, that I ever entered. A corkscrew staircase of stone runs up the centre, and by it we first ascended to the little room in which Mary is said to have lain during her sickness. The top rooms, or garrets, alone remain untouched, the thick, uneven oak floors crumbling almost beneath the tread. Heavy stone chimney-pieces have sunk out of their level, and seem as though they would bring the house down some day. It suffered, too, by lightning last year, one room, on a level with Queen Mary's bedchamber, being greatly damaged. There were two claymores in one of the garrets, each one bearing the renowned name of Andrea Ferrara. I could not find that any legend belonged to these weapons. On the floor was spread, carpet-wise, a piece of moth-eaten tapestry, with Bible stories pictured upon it. The curious fact about this ancient piece of needlework was that all the colors except the blue had faded to a yellowish white—kingly robes, and jewelled crowns, and warm flesh tints and golden sandals and armlets, having all paled to one complexion, while the sky and such parts of the drapery as had been blue were blue still, and almost as vividly blue as if the threads had been dyed this twelvemonth. The small kitchen of the house was, like other rooms that had been left unrepaired, vaulted with a round arch. There was a curiously complicated jack over the chimney, the machinery being set in motion by a clock-weight, or 'stane,' as a deaf old servant told me. I am rather sorry that our good Queen did not enter the most historical house in Jedburgh last Friday."

A Mouse Nest in a Dean's Wig.

Dr. Buckland writes to *Land and Water*:—"White mice are used to feed the snakes at the Zoological Gardens, in London. When the ladies see a white mouse in the cage with a snake, they say, 'Poor little white mouse. How cruel!' Sometimes, when white mice run short, the snakes are fed with common mice, and then the ladies say, 'Oh, it's only a common brown mouse, the nasty thing!' I lately heard a capital story of a brown mouse. A certain dignitary of the Church is remarkable for a profusion of snow-white hair, which gives the worthy old man a most venerable aspect. One day, when out for a walk, he fancied he felt something moving in his hair, quite at the back of his head. This object he in vain tried to catch, but was unable to do so until he arrived home, when, to the horror of all, it was found that a brown mouse had actually had the audacity to take up his abode in the decanal hair, and from whence it required some hunting to dislodge the little rascal. "What the object was on the part of the mouse in taking up this curious abode we know not. Possibly, however, this mouse was deputed by the mice of the adjoining church to go to the Dean and make a formal complaint of their proverbial poverty. The Dean, being a kind-hearted man, they thought might take their case into consideration. We have heard of a "bee in a man's bonnet," but never until a few days since of a "mouse in a man's hair."

—King Theodore's life is to furnish a drama for the omnivorous London public.

Morganatic Marriages.

Everybody has heard the term "morganatic marriages," and many people suppose that marriages of this kind are a species of concubinage, in which the kings and princes of Europe are fond of indulging. This is not the case, however. A morganatic marriage is just as binding upon the parties as any other marriage. The term is derived from the German Morgengabe, which means a dowry. It signifies a matrimonial contract in which one of the parties is greatly superior in rank to the other. If it be the bride who is of inferior rank, she agrees that she and her children shall be entitled neither to the rank nor the estate of her husband, and that the dowry which is settled upon her at the time of the marriage shall be accepted in lieu of all other privileges. If the man be the inferior, he gives his assent to similar conditions. In the bridal ceremony the party of superior rank gives the left hand, instead of the right, to the other—whence these marriages are sometimes styled "left-handed."

One of the most famous marriages of this class was that of Frederic William the Third, of Prussia, to the Countess Augusta, of Harrach, upon whom her husband conferred the rank of Princess of Leignitz—a marriage consummated in 1824, long after the death of the King's legitimate spouse, the beautiful Queen Louisa. The Princess of Leignitz is still living—a widow since 1840. Another morganatic marriage was that of the late King of Denmark, Frederic the Seventh, who, after being divorced from two princesses, married morganatically a plain dressmaker by the name of Rasmussen, with whom he lived happily till his death. He first encountered her under very singular circumstances. It is the custom at Copenhagen, when a large fire occurs, for one of the princes to attend it, and to take command of the detachment of troops which is always called out to keep order while the firemen endeavor to extinguish the conflagration.

Frederic, then Crown Prince, was once performing this duty, when his eye caught sight of a dressed wax figure in the window of a dressmaker's shop in the second story of the burning building. In the hurry and excitement of the moment he mistook this lay-figure for a living person endeavoring to escape from the window. Leaping from his horse, he plunged into the building, and ascended the staircase. On his way through the rooms he discovered the owner of the dressmaking establishment, who was bewildered in the smoke, and whom he conducted to a place of safety. This was the woman whom he subsequently married, bestowing upon her the title of the Countess Danner, and settling upon her a large dowry. She survived him only a year or two.

Among the existing members of princely houses who have contracted this kind of marriage may be mentioned Prince Leopold of Saxony, Prince Charles of Bavaria, and Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg. It is a son of the last named—an offspring of his morganatic marriage—who, under the name of Prince Teck, lately married Queen Victoria's cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge. A singular instance of a morganatic union is that of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who is married in this manner to a daughter of the proud Duke of Richmond, while another English nobleman, the Duke of Hamilton, wedded, on terms of perfect equality, a princess of the grand ducal house of Baden, whose rank is certainly as high as that of Prince Edward.

The only modern case with which we are familiar of a morganatic marriage in which the bride was the person of superior rank, is that of the Princess Elizabeth, of Italy, sister-in-law of Victor Emanuel, who was married with the left hand in 1856—a year after the death of her husband, Prince Ferdinand—to the Marquis Rapalio. Victor Emanuel himself is said to have been more than once on the point of contracting a morganatic union with some of his favorites, but has been prevented by the advice of his ministers, who somehow or other deem it better for the interests of the State that he should live in a more reprehensible manner.

The reigning dynasty of Baden presents an isolated instance of the scion of morganatic marriage breaking through the trammelling precision of such a union, and succeeding to the rank of his parent in the same way as the offspring of an equal union. In 1830, with the death of the Grand Duke Louis, the strictly legitimate line of the ancient princes of Baden came to an end. King Louis, of Bavaria, was on the point of taking possession of the country as next of kin, when Leopold, the offspring of a morganatic marriage of the preceding Grand Duke Charles Frederic with a Madame Geyersberg, suddenly proclaimed himself Grand Duke. He was supported by the people, who admired his character and boldness. Bavaria threatened war, and marched her armies towards the Baden frontier, but the outbreak of the French revolution of 1830, which was followed by disturbances in various parts of Germany, induced King Louis to pause, and he finally contented himself with issuing a solemn protest against what he called a usurpation of the crown. The reigning family of Baden has, since then, never been disturbed, and its claims have been fully recognized by the German powers. Leopold's son Frederic is now on the throne, and is married to a sister of the present King of Prussia. One more instance of a morganatic union is that of the despotic Elector of Hesse, whose dominions Prussia recently annexed, to the great joy of his subjects. In 1831 he fell in love with Gertrude Lehmann, the pretty wife of a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army. A little pecuniary arrangement was made with her husband, a divorce was obtained, and immediately afterwards the Elector Frederic William took her to wife morganatically. He made her first Countess of Schaumburg, and then Princess of Hanau. She has borne him six sons and three daughters, who have taken their title from their mother. It was said that he intended to have declared his oldest son heir to the throne, notwithstanding the legal hindrances in the way; but Prussia, by her summary proceeding, has prevented the execution of any such project.

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33,597 Hatchets.
24,999 do. handles.
19,242 do. slings.
9,666 Spades.
1,244 Shovels.
5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of
2 Camp Color Staffs.
35 Canteen Straps.
66,308 Mess Pans.
26,694 Camp Kettles.
2 Sibley Tents.
47 Wall Tent Flies.
3 Marquee Tents.
436 Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
58,548 Stable frocks.
244,632 C. F. drawers.
7,664 Domet do.
15,400 Trowsers, horse.
107,131 Forage caps.
32,274 Unif. hats, untrimmed.
21,396 Do. Inft., trimm'd.
3,078 Do. Cav., trimm'd.
995 Do. Art., trimm'd.
184,836 Great Coat straps.
18,468 Jackets, Cav., privates.
8,285 Unif. coats, Inft., do.
2,859 Do. do. Art., do.
277,413 Hat cords, Inft.
460 do. Hospital Stewards.
144 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
8 Tulips, do. do.
227,112 Hat Eagles.
7,426 do. castles.
4,032 Shells and flames.
50,815 Crossed sabres.
42,668 do. cannon.
277,148 Hat bugles.
39,797 do. cords, Cavalry.
80,197 do. do. Artillery.
1,252,604 do. letters.
38 do. Cord and Tassels.
439 Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
23 Knit Drawers.
200 Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425 Trowsers, foot, B's.
104 Pairs Bootees, do.
100 Shirts, Flannel, do.
759 Grey Blue Great Coats, foot.
74 Trowsers, foot.
136 Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
17 Talmas and Hoods
130 Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14 Turbans, Zouave.
963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,868 Common do. do.
10,747 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
13,598 Do. do., small.
378,043 Common do.
3,327 Wall do., large.
2,698 Stoves for Sibley Tents.
108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216 prs. Chevrons.
691,649½ yds. Worsted Lace.
5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376 Leather N'k St'ks.
55,912 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51 Iron Pots.
1,810 Machine Sewed bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.
Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, will be sold at auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, October 14, at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

72 Chopping Axes and handles.
516 Blank Bits.
15,000 Carriage Bolts, (1402 lbs.)
5,000 Tire Bolts.
215 Bail Buckets.
352 Gum do.
2,152 Breast Chains.
4,280 Halter do.
1,337 Trace do.
111 Hay Forks.
176 sets Lead Mule Harness.
84 sets Wheel Mule Harness.
655 feet large fire Hose.
589 feet leather Hose.
392 feet small water do.
100 Picks.
1,74[illegible] lbs. Manilla Rope.
50 Cross Cut Saws.
134 Shovels.
1 Iron Safe.
45 Anvils.
113 Brace Bits.
144 Mule Bits.
292 Riding Bridle Bits.
1,160 Wagon Bridles.
153 Ambulance Bridles.
414 Office Chairs.
3,056 H. & M. Collars.
1,046 Wagon Covers.
90 Office Desks.
939 Handsaw Files.
982 assorted Files.
706 Head Halters and Straps.
300 lbs. Sheet Iron.
494 yards Cocoa Matting.
300 joints Stove Pipe.
600 Breeching Rings.
60 McClellan Saddles.
40 Wagon Saddles.
18,000 lbs. Grain Sacks.
687 lbs. Sheet Zinc.

And a large lot of other articles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within ten days.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 5 7t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

SALE OF WAGONS (SPRING AND EXPRESS), LIGHT HARNESS, HORSES AND MULES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at HANOVER STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., a number of Light and Heavy Express and Spring Wagons, together with a set of Light Harness for the same. Also, at the same time, a number of Horses and Mules.
The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Harness can be examined daily at the Hanover street wharf from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The articles to be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.
Terms Cash, in Government funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
10 9 5t Brevet Colonel A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT,
J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $928, and No. 180 for $898·34, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.
9 24 1t No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6½ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1½ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangement. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11½ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30½

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1½ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
W. B. LE VAN,
9 25 26t Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.



FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

CURIOSITIES OF PRINT COLLECTIONS.

A writer in the *Cornhill*, noticing the unprecedented price of $5000 paid for an etching by Rembrandt at a private sale in London in September as a private sale in London in February last, adds some curious particulars of remarkable collections:—

A STORY OF REMBRANDT.

About one of Rembrandt's etchings we have an amusing story. He had gone to spend a day with his great friend, Jan Six, a burgomaster of Amsterdam. As they were sitting down to dinner it was found the servant had forgotten to provide any mustard. He was sent off at once to the village close by, but Rembrandt, knowing that the favorite maxim of the Dutch servants was "much haste, little speed," laid a wager with the burgomaster that he would etch the view from the dining-room window before the servant returned. He took up a plate, tried his etching-point upon it, sketched the view, and won his bet. The engraving is a very rare one. Baron Verstolke's impression sold for £17 10s.; but he would be fortunate who could secure a good impression at that price now.

DURER.

Of Albert Durer's etchings the most beautiful is his "Adam and Eve." Some time ago the finest known impression of this engraving came into the possession of Mr. Smith, the eminent printseller. He showed the print to Mr. Maberly, who eagerly inquired the price—which, as far as I recollect, was about sixty pounds sterling. Possessing another impression already, Mr. Maberly was at first not inclined to pay this large sum even for such superior excellence. Day after day, however, he came to look at the charming impression, and at last said, "Well, well, I must have it. But you will take back my other impression, won't you, and allow me what I paid for it—£15?" "Why, no," said Mr. Smith. "I don't think that I can do that. I won't offer you £15, but if you like, I will give you £30." The value of Durer's engraving had been doubled since Mr. Maberly's former purchase. At Mr. Maberly's death his prize sold for £55. Mr. Johnson's impression, which was no doubt, a fine one, brought £46. What a change from the price Durer himself tells us he got for his engraving in 1520—four stivers (fourpence)! Even taking into account the difference in the value of money in his time and our own, what he received cannot have amounted to a couple of shillings.

MULLER.

F. Muller's engraving of "Madonna di San Sisto" proved his death. On taking a proof of his plate to the publisher by whom he was employed, he was told he must go over the whole work again, as it was far too delicate for commercial purposes. With heavy heart he set about his work, but it was too much for him, and on the very day the proofs were taken off from the retouched plate, he died. It fetches large prices now. At Mr. Johnson's sale, a "fine proof before any letters" brought one hundred and twenty pounds. The same sum was obtained for Count Archinto's copy in 1862.

CONTRAST OF PRICES.

In comparing the ancient prices of prints on their first publication with the modern ones—(I have already mentioned Durer's "Adam and Eve;" and Mr. Maberly tells us that Durer purchased Lucas Van Leyden's "Eulenspeigel," now worth, when in good state, £50, for a stiver)—we must not forget the immensely larger sums that engravers are paid now-a-days than what were usual in former times. The artist then was often his own publisher; but even when he was engaged by some other person, he received what would be considered at present most inadequate remuneration. Woollett, for instance, a hundred years ago, asked only fifty guineas for engraving his "Niobe," though Alderman Boydell generously gave him one hundred. The price at which it was published was five shillings, no difference being made between proofs and prints—the subscribers being allowed to take which they pleased. Contrast these prices with those that are obtained now. We will take an instance from France. Louis XIV commenced a "Chalcographie du Musee Royale," a series of engravings from pictures in the Louvre. The series is still continued, and in 1854 the sum voted for this purpose was nearly £9000. Of this H. Dupont was to receive £1666 for engraving Paul Veronese's "Pilgrims of Emmaus;" and De Francois (the artist engaged for Frith's "Derby Day"), £1250 for Fra Angelico's "Coronation of the Virgin." When in 1847 there was a similar commission contemplated by the English Government, it was said that the sum Mr. J. H. Robinson was to receive for engraving "The Raising of Lazarus" was £5000. A publisher will often spend several thousand pounds in bringing out a first-class engraving. The "copyright" alone is a most serious item. Landseer got for the "Peace and War," now in the Vernon Gallery, £2650. The prices charged for the impressions must of course be in proportion. For instance, when Colnaghi published Doo's engraving of the "Raising of Lazarus," there were 100 artist's proofs at 20 guineas, 100 proofs on India paper at 15 guineas, 100 proofs on plain paper at 10 guineas, 200 prints on India paper at 6 guineas, whilst the prints themselves were charged 5 guineas each.

The same writer says:—

The subject of engraving leads us naturally to the sister subject of painting. No collecting mania is anything like so popular or so extensively practised as that for pictures. They have come to be considered as indispensable articles of furniture in every well-appointed house; and it is no uncommon thing, in consequence, to meet with a collector who talks and evidently thinks much less of the gems that ornament his gallery than of the checks by which they were secured. And how grossly the "old masters" are belied in many of these collections! They had no more to do with the productions to which their names are appended in all the splendor that gilt letters can give them than the purchaser himself. But if a man will order a Claude five feet by three and a half, because he has a spare corner of those dimensions, he had better not inquire too closely, any more than in the case of a St. Anthony's tooth, as to what animal it originally belonged. In London alone there are, I suppose, sold every year more pictures by the "old masters" than are left to us of their paintings altogether. Let me mention two facts. In the year 1845 the number of pictures imported into England amounted, according to the returns of the Custom House, to 14,091. In one month of the same year there were sold by auction in London alone, without reckoning those included in furniture sales, though the number of these must have been considerable, 4617.

The difference between the prices at which such pictures are acquired and those they fetch when brought to the hammer, is amusing. A Raphael, declared in the auction room to have cost its late owner 1000 guineas, sells at £37! A Yorkshire gentleman bequeaths twelve of his pictures to the National Gallery; they are rejected, every one. The whole collection is brought to the hammer; it had cost £3000; it produces £150—about the value of the frames. Nor is it only in England that a man sells a horse for a gross of green spectacles. A French collector insures his gallery for 3,339,500 francs. It is sold some years afterwards, numerous additions having meantime been made to it, for 535,435 francs. And one cannot imagine in these cases that there is any such possible explanation as in the case of the Earl of Suffolk's ten pictures—Guido's "Ecce Homo" amongst them—that were stolen so mysteriously from Charlton Park in October, 1856, and not recovered till the early part of 1858, when some of them had been hanging in a small public house and an old picture shop, but failed to meet with purchasers, as they were considered such very inferior productions!

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts. There are vacancies, day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.
Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.....$5 00
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION.....5 00
Pupils will be received every day this week and next.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin Oct 14, and Oct. 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [10 12]*

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.
519 CHESNUT STREET. 519
FINE CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
Prior to Removal on first of January next.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN SIXTH AND TENTH STREETS,
WILL CONTINUE TO SELL THEIR STOCK OF
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW PRICES AND EXPENSES, AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS, AS THEY DO NOT EXPECT TO MOVE. 9 27 3mrp

CARPETINGS.
832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2mrp
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2mrp

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.
THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
RICHMOND WORKS,
CORNER OF YORK AVENUE AND GAUL STREET, PHILADELPHIA;
Are prepared to execute orders in their beautiful new
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,
FOR DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, LAMP DEALERS, GAS FITTERS, and all who have heretofore been using articles made from what is known as White Opaque Glass, at one-third discount from the prices charged for White Opaque Glass and Porcelain.
Samples may be seen, and orders will be received at the office of the Company,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
NO. 15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
DAVID L. DODGE,
10 9 1rp Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.
MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
Heavy Plaid Cloakings.
Green and Black Plaids.
Hyde Park Cloakings.
Norwalk Cloakings.
White Cloakings.
Dark Colors Velours.
Brown Velveteen.
Black Velveteen.
Black Tricots,
Black Doeskins.
Black Beavers.
Black Chinchillas.
Brown Chinchillas.
Blue Chinchillas.
Light Colors Chinchillas.
Colored Velvet Beavers, $5 00.
FROSTED BEAVERS
Of extra good quality, in all the styles.
CASSIMERES.
An immense stock, every make, style, and price. Tailors supplied at trade prices. Tailors' linings of every kind.
SHAWLS.
Finest display we have ever offered.
CLOAKS.
Now opening daily, New Winter Styles.
BOYS' CLOTHING. [9 7 stuth
An unparalleled assortment of strictly fine garments.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Whose establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
SUCH AS
LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 10 12 sw6t

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A cheap lot of Nainsook Plaid Muslins, at 16 cents per yard, better goods than are selling at 25 cents.
A large lot of Scotch Diaper, from auction, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens, etc. etc.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 35, 37½, 45, 50, 56c.
7-8, 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Heavy 4-4 all-wool Shaker Flannels, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Grey and Red Twilled and Plain Flannels.
Good quality Shirting Flannels, etc. etc:
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Canton Flannels at the very lowest market prices.
GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS.
Plaid Poplins, all-wool Poplins.
Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.
Mixed Poplins, 50c. a yard.
A cheap lot of Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
9 21 2mw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap. A large assortment of Blankets very cheap.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
JUST RECEIVED,
The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS [12 wamsmrp

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 stu] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.
FANCY STRIPE SILKS, $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1 00.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS 90 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.
HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.
ENGLISH CANTON FLANNELS.
SWANSKIN CANTON FLANNELS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
We have now in store a complete assortment of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, made expressly for our sales, which, for fineness of wool, size, weight and cheapness in price, excel any other Blanket in the market.
EIGHT HUNDRED PAIRS FINE BLANKETS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.
Some of these Blankets are the finest and largest goods made, were slightly soiled at the mill, and will be sold at about two-thirds of their original value.
All-wool Blankets, $3 00.
Large size Blankets, $4 00.
Fine Large Blankets, $5 00.
Very Fine Blankets, $6 00.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.
PLAID CLOAKINGS.
BLUE AND GREEN.
SCARLET AND BLACK.
WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK AND PURPLE.
GREEN AND BLACK.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
IMPORTER,
JOBBER, AND
RETAIL DEALER IN
LINEN GOODS
EXCLUSIVELY.
THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wam2rp
LADIES' GRAND JUBILEE
AT
EVANS & PHIPPS',
N. W. COR. OF TENTH AND ARCH STS.,
WIDE AWAKE STORE.
Commencing on MONDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, and to continue during the entire week, to witness our elegant and
GRAND DISPLAY OF GOODS.
Just opened, magnificent new lot of
Dress Goods,
Ladies' Cloakings,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blankets and Shawls,
Silks,
Alpacas,
Table Covers,
Balmorals,
CALICO AND MUSLINS,
At greatly reduced prices. Our Cheap Goods are attracting the ladies in large crowds around the beautiful corner.
FAIR AND JUST DEALING
Is what the ladies' appreciate. They want a place to purchase in which they can place full confidence. This is the place.
TRY US, AND PROVE IT,
Is all we ask, as thousands are doing daily. DON'T FORGET.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
9 14stu] CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.
HSTEEL & SON HAVE ABOUT 3 CASES left of three "Soiled Muslins" received on Monday last. We will guarantee that all the soils will wash out.
2-4 Bleached Muslins, 6½c.
3-4 do do 8c.
7-8 do do 9c.
7-8 do do 10c.
7-8 do do 11c.
4-4 do do 12½c.
4-4 do do 15c., worth 20.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, and New York Mills at greatly reduced prices.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 15 to 37½c.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 18 to 44½c.
CHEAPEST CALICOES IN THE CITY.
New styles at 6¼c.
15c. Calicoes, new styles, reduced to 11c.
16c. do do do 12½c.
20c. do do do 15c.
Will open to-day three cases of the
CHEAPEST BLANKETS IN THE CITY.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4,
RANGING IN PRICE FROM $3 75 TO $9.
8-4 slightly soiled Brown Table Linen, 62c., worth 80
8-4 do Loom do 65c., " 87
8-4 do do do 70c., " $1
7-4 do Bleached do 80c., " $1
8-4 do do do $1, " $1 37½
6-4 do Brown do 37½c., " 50
11 NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH ST.

DRY GOODS.
STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALPACA POPLINS, ALL SHADES.
BLACK ALPACAS, TO WHICH WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION.
EXTRA FINE MOHAIRS, IN STRIPES, PLAIDS, AND SPOTS.
GAY PLAID ALL-WOOL POPLINS, IN CHOICE STYLES.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, ALL SHADES AND QUALITIES.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID CASHMERES, 40 INCHES WIDE, VERY CHEAP.
EXTRA SIZE SQUARE ROUND SHAWLS, FOR FRIENDS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS OF ALL VARIETIES, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. [3 9s]
CLOTH FOR LADIES' CLOAKS AND SACQUES, CASSIMERES, WATER-PROOF.
GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.
M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, 87½c. PER YD.
BARGAINS IN DOMET FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN CANTON FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN WOOL FLANNELS.
Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

GIRARD ROW.
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp
MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 325 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 2it NO. 720 ARCH STREET.
CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
HOOP SKIRTS.
628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 2m